

5  
312

3/7/1  
1944

1944

F.O.

443

Rabat  
Consulate

✓

WAR - GENERAL

REFUGEE CENTRE - FEDALA

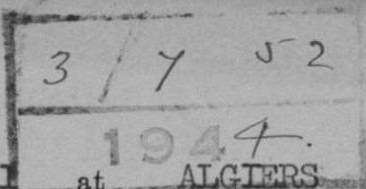
CLOSED  
UNTIL  
1972

FILE 3/5 1943

55

3/7/1  
1944

No. 7.



HIS Majesty's Consul-General at ALGIERS  
presents his compliments to H. M. Consul-General, RABAT,  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned  
documents.

British...Consulate-General,  
...26, Boulevard Carnot,  
...ALGIERS.



December 16th, 1944...

Reference to previous correspondence:

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
Copy of despatch No. 18 to H. M. Ambassador, PARIS: dated 14.12.44.	North African Refugee Centre at FEDHALA.

*Handwritten signature and date 16/12*

NO. 18.

EC/DL.780.

British Consulate-General,

A L G I E R S.

December 14th, 1944.

Sir,

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch No. 6 (371/16/44) of November 25th regarding certain security questions in connexion with the administration of the North African Refugee Center at Fedhala, I have the honour to report that as the Center has been closed the matter is of academic interest only and I have not thought it worth while to have any discussion with General Catroux's Office. The delays in completing the security examinations were exceptional and are less likely to recur now that the British and U.S. security sections have been withdrawn from North Africa. The trouble over the eleven pioneers was due to the fact that, through some misunderstanding, they had been enlisted into the Pioneer Corps before their security examination had been completed on the British side. His Majesty's Consul at Casablanca has informed me that Mr. Beckelman finally agreed that any of these pioneers who might be discharged before their security status had been determined should be admitted to the Philippeville Camp rather than be interned.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Consul-General at Rabat.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

(J. E. M. Carvell)

His Excellency  
His Majesty's Ambassador,  
P A R I S.



No. 3  
371/19/44

Hamm  
to see

3 / 7 / 51  
1944

HIS Majesty's Ambassador at Paris,  
presents his compliments to H.M. Consul General at Rabat,  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents.

British.....Embassy,

.....Paris.....

25th November....., 1944.

*Reference to previous correspondence :*

*Description of Enclosure.*

Name and Date.	Subject.
Paris despatch No.293 of 25.11.44 to Foreign Office.	Sending copy of Mr. Beckelman's letter of 31.10.44 regarding future use of N.A.R.C. at Fedhala.
Paris despatch No. 6 of 25.11.44. to Algiers.	Sending copy of Mr. Beckelman's letter of 30th Oct. regarding N.A.R.C. at Fedhala.

BU 11/12  
SM 8/12

HA 11/12



371/19/44

No.293

BRITISH EMBASSY,

PARIS.

25th November 1944.

Sir,

With reference to telegram No.5800 of the 25th October from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter dated the 31st October which I have received from Mr. Beckelman, the administrator of the North African Refugee Center at Fedhala, in which Mr. Beckelman asks for my consent to the proposals of the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the future use of the Fedhala Refugee Center.

2. The proposals set out in Mr. Beckelman's letter appear to correspond generally with those reported in the Earl of Halifax's telegram under reference, on which, however, I have not yet been informed of your views.

3. I shall be grateful if you will instruct me on the terms of the reply which I should return to Mr. Beckelman's letter.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch and its enclosure to His Majesty's Ambassadors at Washington and Madrid, to the Resident Minister, Central Mediterranean, and to His Majesty's Consuls General at Algiers and Rabat.

I have the honour to be, with great truth and respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant.

The Right Honorable  
Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P.,  
etc., etc., etc.

JMA/DPH/MGPB

C O P Y .

- - - -

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CENTER  
AMERICAN CONSULATE  
CASABLANCA.

31 October 1944

Dear Sir,

As you have undoubtedly heard, about two thirds of the population of the North African Refugee Center, which was originally established by agreement between the British and American governments on the one hand and the French Committee of National Liberation on the other, has recently been transferred to a refugee camp in the Middle East. There remain at present 264 refugees at the North African Refugee Center and it is the consensus of the United States

State Department, the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration and UNRRA that the continued operation of the camp on this basis is uneconomical and unjustified. I have therefore been authorized to move all refugees out of the North African Refugee Center by discharging into the Moroccan economy such persons as the French authorities are prepared to permit to leave the camp and by transferring the remainder to the Philippeville Refugee Camp in Algeria.

It is provided, however, that the present camp site is to be retained and that the camp is to remain open in custody and under the supervision of the British and American governments so that it may be held ready to provide refuge if circumstances should require quick evacuation of refugees resulting from continuing efforts at rescue from enemy occupied countries. For this purpose at least two members of the present staff will remain at the North African Refugee Center until the situation is further clarified and they will be authorized to employ watchmen if necessary.

I am instructed by Governor Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, to present the foregoing to the British representative with the French Government and to obtain his concurrence with the above proposals. I shall appreciate it greatly if you can let me know what steps are necessary to achieve this end.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) M.W. Beckelman  
Assistant Chief of Mission

His Excellency  
Alfred Duff Cooper  
British Embassy,  
Paris, France

BRITISH EMBASSY,

PARIS.

(371/16/44)

25th November, 1944.

No. 6

Sir,

I transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter dated the 30th October from Mr. M.W. Beckelman, the Administrator of the North African Refugee Center at Fedhala, raising certain security questions in connexion with the administration of the Center.

2. I shall be grateful if you will give me your views and recommendations on the questions raised in Mr. Beckelman's letter, after discussion, if you think fit, with North Africa District and General Catroux' office.

3. You will see from my despatch No. 293 of the 25th November to the Foreign Office that Mr. Beckelman has also raised with me the general question of the future of the Fedhala Center, on which I have asked for the Secretary of State's instructions.

His Majesty's Consul-General,  
Algiers.

I/



- 2 -

I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's  
Consul-General at Rabat.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JMA/DPR/EC

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
ADMINISTRATION  
NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CENTER  
AMERICAN CONSULATE  
CASABLANCA

30 October 1944

Dear Sir,

For your information I enclose a copy of a memorandum which I addressed on 8 August to Major Paul Warburg, Office of the Representative of the United States, and to Viscount Duncannon, Office of the British Representative, both at that time in Algiers. Subsequent to that memorandum I received a telegram from the Office of the American Representative in Algiers, dated 4 September 1944, asking whether there had been any change in the situation described in the enclosed memorandum. On 7 September I replied to that inquiry stating that one person had been cleared from the list and that eleven had been permitted by the French authorities to join the British Pioneer Corps. Recently the British Pioneer Corps has rejected these enlistments and the men in question are about to be discharged and returned to the camp under the same restrictions as those which prevailed before they left.

Within the past two weeks two persons on the list have been removed from the camp and interned at a French camp at the request of the French authorities. The present list of "suspects," including those about to be discharged from the Pioneer Corps, now stands at twenty, and we still have no indication of when they will be cleared. I have repeatedly called the attention of both the French and the Allied security authorities to the undesirable morale problem created by this situation. Their reply has been that there is not sufficient evidence against the persons in question to justify their internment, that they cannot tell me when investigations, which have presumably been in progress since the arrival of these people on 22 June, will be completed, and that in the meantime they can make no change with respect to the restrictions imposed on these persons at the camp. (These are that they may receive no visitors and may not leave the camp except in medical emergency.) The Allied security authorities have suggested that if I wished to apply in writing to have these persons removed from the camp and interned by the French, this could be done. However, in view of their own statement that they do not regard these persons as sufficiently suspect to justify this procedure, I have of course no intention of making such a request. It should be pointed out that so far as security procedures are concerned, the existing situation does not seem to me to be a safeguard against any undesirable activity on the part of the twenty persons involved. All persons in camp, except these twenty, are authorized to receive visitors and to go to town from time to time. There is nothing to prevent them from taking any messages or making any contacts which these twenty might wish to arrange. It seems to me, therefore, that these restrictions serve rather to harass and annoy than to achieve security.

Two questions now make this matter one of urgency. As I have indicated above, eleven men on the list of suspects were permitted to join the British Pioneer Corps by the French military security authorities, but the enlistments were subsequently rejected by the British on security grounds. It would be an extremely serious blow to the morale of these men and would create an exceedingly difficult situation at the camp if, upon their discharge from the Pioneer Corps, they were to return here under the same restrictions as those which originally prevailed when they left. Tentatively, the British security authorities in Algiers have agreed to defer the discharge of these men from the Pioneer Corps in the hope that the French security authorities will clarify their status within a reasonable time and, after interning such, if any, of these eleven as they may regard as dangerous, release the rest from suspicion so that upon their discharge from the Pioneer Corps they may seek other employment related to the war effort. If this can be achieved it will be a satisfactory solution, but the British authorities feel that they cannot defer the discharge of the men in question from the Pioneer Corps for very long and I still have no way of knowing when the French security authorities will actually clear their files.

Secondly,/-

Secondly, the liquidation of the North African Refugee Center is now approaching. As you have probably heard, about two thirds of the camp population was moved to the Middle East last week with a view to ultimate repatriation to Greece or emigration to Palestine. Movement of the remainder of the population to the Philippeville Refugee Camp is now contemplated and in process of organization. To avoid any difficulty either with the exit of the so-called security list from Morocco or its entry into Algeria, it seems to me pressing that the security status of these persons be clarified at the earliest possible date.

I shall greatly appreciate anything you can do in the matter or any suggestions you can give me regarding procedures which might be followed at this end.

Sincerely yours,

M.W. Beckelman  
Assistant Chief of Mission

His Excellency Alfred Duff Cooper  
British Embassy  
Paris, France

MWB/krog

Enclosure: MWB to Warburg and Duncannon, 8 August 1944.



54  
COPY

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CENTER  
APO 759

8 August 1944.

TO: Major Paul Warburg, Office of the Representative of  
the United States, APO 534.  
Viscount Duncannon, Office of the British Representative,  
APO 534.

SUBJECT: Security List of "Suspects"

As you will note from the enclosed copy of a letter which I have sent to M. Levasseur of the Cabinet Civil, Residence Generale de France, Rabat, we have encountered some difficulty with the local office of French Securité Militaire regarding the application of the French-British-American agreement setting up the NARC to the residents of the center.

Briefly, the situation is this: In advance of the arrival of the main group of refugees two meetings were held in the office of the Residence in Rabat to discuss the security screening and interrogation procedure to be adopted upon the arrival of the refugees. At these there were represented the security services of the French army and of AFHQ, the administration of the NARC, the Residence Generale of the French Protectorate, and the British and American governments. It was agreed that all persons coming to the NARC would be security screened jointly by AFHQ and SM. Persons regarded by these services as suspect were to be removed for further questioning elsewhere and either returned to the camp or otherwise disposed of as the result of that questioning might indicate. Following the questioning itself there was to be a three week period during which no visits to or exits from the camp would be allowed, which would also serve to permit the security services to reach a conclusion regarding any doubtful cases. At the end of that time cases still regarded as doubtful by the AFHQ and SM Services were to be removed from the camp and all persons then remaining in it were to benefit from and be governed by the provisions of the French-British-American agreement so far as possibilities for employment and the right to leave the camp for temporary periods were concerned.

As you know, a first group of 38 refugees arrived on 12 May. They were interrogated and at the end of the three-week period the S.M. advised us that one person of the 38 was regarded as suspect. They told me, however, that they did not regard the matter as serious and that they were making every effort to clarify the situation as quickly as possible in order that this person might be removed from the suspect category. No action of this kind had been taken by the time the main group arrived on 22 June. The interrogation of this group and the three weeks' security period following terminated on 24 July. At that time the S.M. gave me a list of 23 persons, including the one already referred to, whom they regarded as suspect and whom they did not wish to have leave the camp under any circumstances. I discussed the matter with them, pointing out that this constituted a departure from the procedure that had been agreed upon and that they were in effect asking me to operate an internment camp within the NARC itself. They pleaded the difficulty of obtaining necessary information in some of these cases and I indicated my willingness to delay for a reasonable length of time to give them an opportunity to complete their investigation.

Subsequent conversations with them led me to the belief, however, that they have no intention of modifying their position and that, so far as the S.M. is concerned, the case is now closed and these people are to remain here without the right to leave the camp for as long as they are in Morocco. This seems to me to be widely at variance with the original intent of the French-British-American authorities in setting up this camp and I believe that steps should be taken to remedy the existing situation.

I shall/-

I shall greatly appreciate it if you would take the matter up with the appropriate authorities and keep me advised of the steps which are being taken to remedy this difficulty. It is my understanding that it was specifically not the intention of the British and American governments in proposing the creation of the NARC to lend themselves to procedures which would give their purpose of providing a safe and free haven to refugees the appearance of an internment camp. I know that such is not the intention of the FEA which is administratively responsible for the operation of the camp, of the British and American governments, nor of the UNRRA which is providing the staff. In this connection it might be useful to find out whether the security services of AFHQ have been advised of the existence of such a list of suspects, whether they are aware that the procedure now being adopted by the SM is not in accordance with the procedure to which all parties concerned gave their agreement, and whether they are familiar with the documentation in each case.

I am sure that you can appreciate the disturbing atmosphere which the existing situation creates at the NARC. I would hope, therefore, that you could give the matter your early attention and let me know as soon as possible what steps are being taken.

M.W. Beckelman  
Assistant Chief of Mission

Enclosure: MWB to Levasseur, Residence Generale, Rabat, 8.8.44.

MWB/krcg

98  
COPY

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
ADMINISTRATION  
NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CENTER  
APO 759

8 August 1944.

Dear Monsieur Levasseur,

Following my letter of 22 July I had an opportunity on Saturday, 29 July, to discuss with Capitaine Prat of the Sécurité Militaire the problem presented by the S.M.'s refusal to clear the 23 people about whom I wrote you on the 22nd. I put particular emphasis on the case of Dora POCH which, as you know, has been pending ever since 12 May. Capitaine Prat agreed with me that the present situation was illogical and, in my presence, asked M. de Breteuil to call on him on Monday, the 31st, at which time he assured him that Mlle POCH's name would be taken off the list and she would be given the same status as any other resident.

M. de Breteuil has just informed me that in a meeting which he had with the S.M. on 31 July, in accordance with Capitaine Prat's suggestion, the S.M. has flatly refused to abide by the undertaking given me by Capitaine Prat and has further refused to discuss the question of the list of people to whom it refuses authorization to leave the camp for any reason.

I regret very much the necessity for troubling you with this matter. However, in view of the attitude adopted by the S.M. and the fact that it constitutes not only a repudiation of the agreement specifically concurred in by them at our last meeting in Rabat on the subject, but, in my judgment, a violation of the spirit of the French-British-American agreement setting up the NARC, it seems to me that I have no alternative but to take the matter up with the British and American representatives in Algiers.

If you can give me any suggestion as to how the matter can be dealt with at this end I shall be most grateful.

Sincerely yours,

M.W. Beckelman  
Assistant Chief of Mission.

Monsieur Levasseur  
Cabinet Civil  
Residence Generale  
Rabat



3 / 7 / 50  
1 - 11 - 44

X

Dear Edwin,

Herewith the usual  
from Doctor Hegarty  
£ 25,000-

Cheers - excuse  
haste.

Yours John

Cash handed to  
Mr. Isherwood  
S.M. 2/11

RESIDENCE GÉNÉRALE  
DE FRANCE AU MAROC

H/CF.

XXXXXXXXXX

3/7/49  
1944

CABINET DIPLOMATIQUE

N° 821 D

X

N O T E

Le Cabinet Diplomatique a l'honneur de faire parvenir ci-joint au Consulat Général de Grande-Bretagne à Rabat une lettre qui lui est adressée par M. le Directeur des Finances au sujet d'une demande d'autorisation de déblocage et d'échange de billets de la Banque de France qu'il lui avait présentée le 11 septembre 1944./.

RABAT, le 7 OCT 1944

Everything has  
been settled and  
money has been  
exchanged in Casablanca.

Wey



CONSULAT GENERAL DE GRANDE-  
BRETAGNE  
R A B A T

Rabat, le 13 OCT 1944 194

DIRECTION DES FINANCES

N° 4/2089

Service du Trésor  
& des Changes

Contrôle des Changes

*Le Directeur des Finances*

à Monsieur le Consul Général  
de Grande Bretagne à

R A B A T

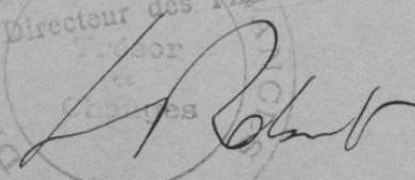
s/c de M. le Conseiller Diplomatique  
du Protectorat

Monsieur le Consul,

Comme suite à votre lettre du  
11 septembre 1944, j'ai l'honneur de  
vous faire connaître que j'autorise le  
déblocage et l'échange des billets de  
la Banque de France mis en dépôt le  
15 août 1944 à la Douane de Casablanca  
pour une somme de 5.100 francs au nom  
de ressortissants britanniques venant  
de Lisbonne.

Je fais donner toutes instructions  
utiles à la Direction des Douanes et à  
la Banque d'Etat du Maroc à Casablanca,  
en vue de la réalisation de cette opéra-  
tion./.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Consul,  
l'assurance de ma considération très  
distinguée.

Le Directeur des Finances,  
  
Signé: ROBERT

C.H.



H/CF.

XXXXXXXXXX

821<sup>D</sup>

N O T E

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Le Cabinet Diplomatique a l'honneur de faire parvenir ci-joint au Consulat Général de Grande-Bretagne à Rabat une lettre qui lui est adressée par M. le Directeur des Finances au sujet d'une demande d'autorisation de déblocage et d'échange de billets de la Banque de France qu'il lui avait présentée le II septembre 1944./.

RABAT, le 7 OCT 1944

Signé : MARCHAT,

CONSULAT GENERAL DE GRANDE-  
BRETAGNE  
R A B A T

M.D.

I telephoned Valent  
at the Direction des Finances.  
He has written to the  
Customs asking them  
to reply urgently giving  
details of the case but  
has not yet had a reply.  
He has promised that  
as soon as he receives  
details from the Customs  
he will give the necessary  
authority at once and  
will advise us by phone.

I have advised Lumsden  
who is going to go in  
up the Customs in  
Casablanca.

BU 25  
19/9 fam 9  
15/9 -  
Accepted Customs 18/9  
Lumsden has definite details sent to Rabat 21/9



BRITISH CONSULATE,

**TAXES DUE FROM BRITISH SUBJECTS AND BRITISH  
PROTECTED PERSONS.**

---

**NOTICE.**

All taxes (other than Tertib) which have been made applicable to British subjects by King's Regulations should be paid on demand direct to the Percepteur-Receveur Municipal and not to the Consulate. If not paid on demand they will become recoverable at law, with costs, by means of an action in the Consular Court.

Any objection to the assessment should be put forward in the manner shown on the back of the assessment form.

8 35 48  
1944.

BRITISH CONSULATE,

CASABLANCA,

Morocco.

3086-3/8E  
gc

4th September 1944

Dear Rabat,

Isherwood's enquiry today  
about refugees currency.

We spoke to the Customs  
at the Port today. They had not  
sent particulars to the Exchange  
Control in Rabat, but promised  
that these details would be sent  
today.

Yours ever,

JL Casablanca.

British Consulate General,  
Rabat.

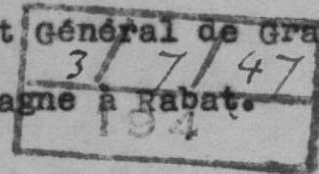
Mon. 2 to see.

See separate  
memo

14/9  
14/9



Le Consulat Général de Grande  
Bretagne à Rabat.



3/7/47

Le Consulat Général de Grande Bretagne à Rabat présente ses compliments à Monsieur le Contrôleur de l'Office Marocain des Changes et a l'honneur de lui exposer les faits suivants.

Le 15 août, 1944, le bateau "SAYONARA" venant de Lisbon a débarqué à Casablanca 150 réfugiés ressortissants britanniques. Un certain nombre de ces réfugiés portaient les billets de la Banque de France qu'ils ont remis au Service de la Douane.

La somme totale déposée à la Douane était de Francs 5,100, et le Consulat Général de Grande Bretagne serait reconnaissant à Monsieur le Contrôleur de l'Office Marocain des Changes, de bien vouloir accorder d'urgence une autorisation pour l'échange de ces billets en monnaie marocaine.

le 11 septembre, 1944.

Monsieur le Contrôleur de l'Office Marocain de Changes,  
Services des Finances,  
La Résidence,  
Rabat.

Handwritten signature and date '14/9'.

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference.....

Le Consulat Général de Grande  
Bretagne à Rabat présente ses  
compléments à Monsieur le  
Contrôleur de l'Office Marocain  
des Changes et a l'honneur  
de lui exposer les faits suivants

Le 15 août 1944 le bateau  
"SAYONARA" venant de Lisbonne  
a débarqué à Casablanca  
150 réfugiés ressortissants  
britanniques. Un certain  
nombre de ces réfugiés  
portaient les billets de la  
Banque de France qu'ils  
ont remis au Service de  
la Douane.

La somme totale déposée  
à la Douane était de  
Fr 5100, et le Consulat  
Général de Grande Bretagne  
serait reconnaissant à  
Monsieur le Contrôleur de  
l'Office Marocain des  
Changes & de bien vouloir  
accorder <sup>d'urgence</sup> une autorisation  
pour l'échange de ces  
billets en monnaie marocaine.

[OVER.]

ms D

Paper 45 for

Mr. Isherwood

30/8



CONSULAT BRITANNIQUE,

TAXES DUES PAR LES DESSERTEURS DES BRITANNIQUES



3 / 7 / 46  
194

British Consulate,

CASABLANCA.

2967 - 3/8  
AWN/MS

19th August, 1944.

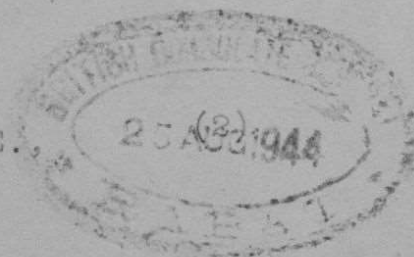
My dear Bird,

With further reference to Reilly's letter to you (35/157/1411) of the 7th July and my letter (2794/3/8) of the 2nd August regarding Fedhala Camp.

2. I had a long conversation with Mr. Valentin Smith. From this it emerged that:- (a) he favoured the gradual liquidation of the camp. The War Refugee Board, according to him, held the opposite view. They hope that the Fedhala Centre may be expanded to accommodate refugees from other countries up to about 2,000. At present, Fedhala can only take 1,000, and it is thought that, in its present state, it is not fit for women and children during the Winter. (b) to aid the process of liquidation, he hoped that as many able-bodied men as possible would be induced to enlist in the Armed Forces. He appreciated that there could not be any compulsion, but he thought that the able-bodied contingent would be more likely to join up if:-

(1) they had some assurance that on the cessation of hostilities they would be returned to the nearest port to their place of residence without undue delay.

F.H. Stonehewer Bird, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,  
H.M. Consul-General,  
RABAT.



No anti  
referred  
DD  
28/8

8/10 30/8

(2) it could be intimated to them that able-bodied men who did not join up stood the risk of being left in Morocco, even if the Fedhala Centre were broken up, and that it might be difficult to return them to their place of residence in view of prior obligations to men serving in the Forces.

(3) they were made more alive than they appeared to be at present to a sense of obligation to the Allied Powers, who were liberating their homes from German oppression.

3. I am in entire agreement with the above, but would add to this that there may be a tendency on the part of these refugees to emigrate to Palestine and await events there as being geographically nearer their homes than Morocco. In a conversation I had with Lieutenant Colonel George, who has so far succeeded in recruiting twenty candidates for the Pioneers, I referred to (b-2) above. He said that in Algeria an assurance to that effect had been given orally to Pioneer candidates and that he would refer this question to his superior authority.

4. It would perhaps be presumptions on my part to say that Mr. Valentin Smith made a very good impression on me. He seems genuinely pro-British and well disposed.

5. I am sending a copy of this letter direct to the Chancery, Algiers, to save time.

*Yours ever*

*(for A.W. Kapine)*

*Bryce Harlan*

31.7/45  
BRITISH CONSULATE,

1944.

CASABLANCA,

Morocco.

2961 - 21/8

JL/mg

21st August, 1944.

Dear Rabat,

Following the arrival of 151 British subjects as repatriates from Germany at Camp Marshal Lyautey, near Fedala, we have been approached concerning the exchange of French Bank notes brought in by these refugees and confiscated by the Port Customs.

2. Could you ask Mr. Vallent, Directeur du Contrôle des Changes, Service des Finances, Rabat, whether Moroccan Francs could be given out at par to those refugees who handed in their French Francs to the Customs.

3. We shall be grateful for your assistance in this matter.

Yours ever,

Casablanca.

British Consulate-General,  
Rabat, Morocco.

*ms. delivered  
for action  
as suggested  
HD  
2/11*

*Spoke to  
Mr. de Contal  
des Changes  
he said  
look into  
matter*

*20/8*

*Letter to  
Contrôle des  
Changes  
No. 47*

*11/9*



*copy for Report for information.*

Arrival at Casablanca of 151 repatriated  
from Lisbon.

The S.S. "SAYONARA" docked at Casablanca at 11.00 hours on 15th August. A member of the Consulate Staff and a representative of the Fedhala Camp authorities met the ship on the arrival in port. After discussion with the ship's Captain and the Port Authorities, it was decided that the passengers would not disembark until 14.00 hours; in the interval they were to be given lunch on board.

2. At 14.00 hours the member of the Consulate Staff returned to the port and saw the 151 repatriated disembark and go through the customary passport control and customs formalities. A certain number of the repatriates carried Bank of France notes and these were retained pending receipt of instructions from the Exchange Control regarding their disposal. The 151 repatriates travelled on a collective passport issued at the British Embassy, Lisbon, on the 12th August. 29 of the repatriates carried British passports.

3. At approximately 17.00 hours, all formalities had been completed, 150 of the repatriates were transported, together with their luggage, in A.S.S. lorries straight to the Refugee Camp at Fedhala. The remaining repatriate, Miss Cordelia Josephs, proceeded to the house of friends of hers, where she intended to reside.

British Consulate,  
Casablanca,  
17.8.44



REFUGEES from LISBON.

As instructed, I proceeded to-day to Camp Marshal Lyautey to inspect the arrangements made for the accommodation and well-being of the 150 British refugees of North African origin arrived from Germany via Lisbon per ss. "SAXONARA".

2. I met Mr. Beckelmann and expressed to him and to his associates in charge of the camp the appreciation and gratitude of H.M. Consul for their help in lodging these refugees whilst in transit here. I told Mr. Beckelmann that these British subjects would be helped in every possible way by this Consulate who wished to be accessible to them whenever necessary, either by a delegate visiting the camp, or, if permissible later, by the refugees themselves calling at the Consulate. I told him that today's visit was of a general nature and that all enquiries would be gone into if they were transmitted to the Consulate. For this purpose, forms were left in which any applicant for assistance would state concisely the nature of his request. Later in the day this was explained verbally to the refugees themselves.

3. As the camp administration is not solely British, I suggested that Mr. Feinmann, a British member of their staff, might be willing to act as the Consulate's contact with the refugees. Unfortunately, however, Feinmann was reported to be in hospital, so this service will be assumed by Mr. Trevor Pierce, and I think he will do it very conscientiously and well.

4. In a general way, I would like to say that the arrangements made for the refugees are very satisfactory and it is clear that the staff of the camp are most helpful in every way.

5. Mr. Beckelmann told me that there is a difficulty in connexion with food. These Tripolitanian Jews are very orthodox and old-fashioned so they will eat nothing that violates Jewish diet laws. The particular item is meat and they have already refused to eat any. To make up this deficiency, Mr. Beckelmann is increasing the ration of spaghetti, etc..., but although he can carry this extra ration for a week or two he fears that if it goes on longer it will deprive the rest of the camp of their normal ration and this will set him a serious problem. He, therefore, is particularly anxious for their early removal and asked us to intervene with Algiers for this purpose with all speed.

6. Miss Bettmann, delegated by Mr. Beckelmann, was also most helpful and she will arrange for the various forms which I left to be filled in and sent back to the Consulate. These forms set out the facts establishing each person's claim to British nationality for purposes of record at this Consulate. She told me that all money carried by these refugees had been taken over by the Customs at Casablanca port. She added that Monsieur de Breteuil had recuperated monies similarly taken by the Customs from the other residents in the camp when they landed, and she suggested that de Breteuil could attend to this too. I agreed and asked them to let us know if any hitch took place so that the Consulate could help if necessary.

7. The refugees will need some pocket money in camp - there is no provision in the ordinary camp funds and this point requires a solution.

8. I then proceeded with Mr. Pierce and an interpreter to visit the quarters and as the camp is well known there is no need to describe how comfortable and cleanly these are. I next visited the mess and the kitchen whilst the midday meal was in progress and everybody looked satisfied.

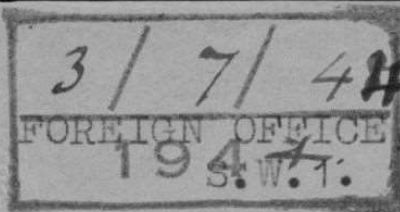
9. After lunch, I interviewed the heads of all the families and gave them a few words of welcome and encouragement on behalf of H.M. Consul who had sent his regrets at not being able to attend personally on account of urgent duties. It was explained that the Consulate would always be in touch, and I think they realise this.

They

They raised the question as to when they were to go forward to their homes in Tripolitania and I told them that this would be arranged by the appropriate authority in Algiers as soon as possible and that we were in correspondence with that authority on the subject. They asked whether they were to have any degree of liberty or whether they were to remain confined to the camp as at present. In answer to this, I explained to them that in war time precautions were necessary, especially as they arrived from enemy territory and that even if they were in England, they would not be free to leave their assembly camp at once ; but that arrangements would be made for them as soon as possible.

10. I mentioned that as they were enjoying the hospitality of an organisation which was not entirely British there was no doubt in my mind that they would show their appreciation of this hospitality by being as helpful as possible to those responsible for running the camp. As there were no questions of immediate urgency brought up I told them that Mr. Pierce would transmit all enquiries received from them in writing on the appropriate forms supplied and that these would be gone into, and that visits could be made by a delegate from the Consulate when necessary.

J.L. 17.8.1944.



11th August, 1944

(K 7833/4795/269)

Dear Consulate-General,


37. Your letter 3/7/37 of 8th  
July about Dr. P. Hegarty.

We have paid £100, the  
equivalent of 20,000 francs to  
Dr. Hegarty's agents in this  
country.

Yours ever,

Chief Clerk's Department

*Mr. J*  
*23/8*  
British Consulate-General,  
Kabat.



*SW. 22/8*





3 / 7 / 43  
1944.

British Consulate,

CASABLANCA.

2794 - 3/8  
AWN/MS

2nd August, 1944.

H.M.M.

41.

Your letter of the 19th July enclosing copy of letter from Reilly 35/157/1411 of the 7th July regarding the Fedhala Camp.

2. There has been some delay in letting you have a report, as I have had to tap several sources and, as you may well imagine, some informants are inclined to be slightly tendentious and their information needs verification. For instance, a statement from the Irish Doctor attached to the Camp that there were 200 able-bodied men who could immediately be drafted to Military Service, was based on incomplete information. Perhaps half that figure would be nearer the mark and of these, as will be seen below, many have already been absorbed

3. The following information is derived from conversations with Monsieur Levasseur (the Chef de Cabinet Civil) at the Residency in Rabat, who accompanied Mr. Beckelman to Madrid when the project was in its early stages, Mr. Beckelman himself, Lieut. Colonel George who was delegated by the Director of Labour A.F.H.Q. Algiers to visit the camp for the purpose of recruiting pioneers and Monsieur Jean de Breteuil the Camp's liaison officer with the local authorities. Although I met Monsieur Valentin Smith and could easily have contacted him unofficially


*In spirit of Col. George - recruiting makes no headway*

*SM 7/8*

F.H. Stonehewer Bird Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,  
H.M. Consulate General,  
RABAT.

through/





through mutual friends who put him up at Fedhala, I thought I would be "out of turn" in questioning him on matters of policy. Next time he comes I shall certainly meet him.

4. In my letter No.1394-3/8 to Rooker of the 10th April I expressed certain misgivings. Subsequent developments have been much more favourable than I anticipated. No doubt the extremely amenable attitude of the French authorities, particularly Monsieur Levasseur, and the admirable inaugural address of Monsieur Valentin Smith, to which I referred in my letter 2518-3/8 of the 7th July, have contributed to this happy state of affairs. The appointment of Monsieur de Breteuil, who has both tact and energy, has been a useful asset. Mr. Beckelman himself is a man of intelligence and an ~~able~~ administrator. So far as I have been able to ascertain there has been no, or little, friction between the Camp and the local authorities. The security screening of the inmates which might have been expected to cause unpleasantness, seems to have passed off quite smoothly. There have been only 26 suspects, and this in spite of the fact that the French Security officers were, I suspect, on the whole prejudiced against these refugees.

5. On the subject of recruitment for the Pioneers I had a long conversation with Colonel George, from which the following emerged:- (a) that he had secured 24 names of potential candidates (b) that most candidates were inclined to formulate as a condition for joining the Pioneer Corps an assurance that they would acquire British nationality on the termination of hostilities (c) that he was informed that the Sephardic Jews from Salonica had signed an undertaking to the Axis authorities before they left that they would not join the armed forces of the Allies

(d)/



-2-

(d) that in spite of this undertaking many of them seemed to indicate a preference to join the French Forces in the hope of subsequently acquiring French citizenship. These are points which may be of interest to the Embassy, if they have not already been brought to their notice by A.F.H.Q.

6. As for emigration, in which I include the disposal of refugees to countries other than Morocco, the following are the facts and figures:-

Marshal Tito's Army.

21 have left and 2 are to go.

Russian Army.

6 are to go to Algiers.


Palestine.

30 to 35 are expecting their Immigration Certificates through Lisbon; it is hoped to dispose of about 100 in all to Palestine.

South America.

Monsieur Valentin Smith is expected here shortly with the French Minister of Paraguay to the Provisional Government. It is hoped that this visit will be helpful. There are also eight persons of South American origin who were landed from the "Gripsholm" at Algiers and forwarded to the Camp. It is hoped that they may be returned to their countries of origin.

7. I understand that there are three volunteers  
for/



for the Foreign Legion and three deserters from  
the Foreign Legion, whom it is hoped will be  
returned to the Legion. So far there have been  
ten volunteers for the French armed forces.

8. I am sending a copy of this letter  
direct to the Chancery, Algiers, to save time.

*Yours truly*

*A. J. A.*





COPY

British Consulate,  
CASABLANCA.

2794 - 3/8  
AWN/MS

2nd August, 1944.

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H.M. Consulate General,  
RABAT.

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I am sending a copy of this letter  
direct to the Chancery, Algiers, to save time.

(Signed) A. N. W. Napier



3 / 7 / 42  
1944.  
British Consulate General,

Rabat.

3/7/42

19th July, 1944.

(Dear Napier)

Thanks for your letter of the 7th July about the reception of welcome to the second batch of refugees. Congratulations on the part you played on the occasion.

In this connection I send you a copy of a letter from Reilly and should be glad to have your observations on the points raised as regards (a) admission of refugees to the Pioneer Corps and (b) plans for emigration.

*cliff*  
*19/7*  
A. N. Williamson Napier, Esq.,  
H.M. Consul,  
Casablanca.



3 / 7 / 41  
1944

British Consulate General,

Rabat.

3/7/41

19th July, 1944.

(Dear Reilly)

I am sending to Napier a copy of your letter of the 7th July (35/157/1411) about the Fedhala camp and asking him to reply to the points you raise.

As regards the arrival of the second batch you will have seen Napier's letter to me of the 7th July, reporting on the reception of welcome, of which he sent a copy to Rooker.

(Sd) F.H.W. Stonehewer-Bird.

CF  
19/7  
D. P. Reilly, Esq.,  
Office of the British Representative with the  
French Committee of National Liberation,  
Algiers.

Reference.....

3/7/41

[Dear Rielly,]

I am sending to Napier a copy of your letter of the 7<sup>th</sup> July (35/157/1411) about the Jedhala camp and asking him to reply to the points you raise.

As regards the arrival of the second batch you will have received ~~direct~~ the <sup>Napier's</sup> letter to me of the 7<sup>th</sup> July, reporting on the reception of welcome, of which he sent a copy to Rooper.

HB

3/7/42.

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HB.

off letter  
Rielly  
Napier  
for  
HB.

off letter  
HB  
to  
Mr Napier

3 / 7 / 40

1944.

British Consulate,

CASABLANCA.

2518 - 3/8

AWN/MS

7th July, 1944.

15 JUL 1944

My dear Bird

Reference previous correspondence regarding the Fedhala Refugee Centre.

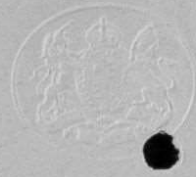
2. At the invitation of Mr. Beckelman I attended on the 3rd July a reception of welcome to the second batch of refugees numbering about 600. There was an informal concert, and on the platform were Mr. Beckelman, "Gouverneur" Valentine Smith, delegate of the F.C.N.L. to the Intergovernmental Board of Refugees, Mr. Earle Russell, the U.S.A. Consul General at Casablanca, a representative of the "Controleur Civil" of Casablanca district and myself. All spoke. Mr. Valentine Smith delivered a very moving and impressive address. In one passage he referred to the love of France for individual and personal liberty. This passage received the loudest cheers.

3. I had intended to speak in English, but on arrival at the camp Mr. Beckelman advised Mr. Russell and myself to speak in French. Mr. Russell had already been prepared, and I rather diffidently complied. After a few words of welcome I read out (in English) a passage of Foreign Office despatch W 1657/16/48 of 19th February, 1944, which intimates a reiteration of His Majesty's Government's policy to alleviate the plight of victims of German oppression. I concluded with a few words of esteem for Mr. Beckelman, and begged the residents to do everything possible to facilitate his arduous task.

F.H. Stonehewer Bird Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,  
H.M. Consulate General,  
RABAT.

I/





/.

4. I enclose herewith a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Beckelman.

5. I am sending a copy of this letter to Rooker at Algiers and to Crowe at the Foreign Office.

Yours ever,

A. J. A. J.



C O P Y

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CENTER.

4 July, 1944.

Dear Mr. Napier,

I take this opportunity to express to you, both officially on behalf of the North African Refugee Center, and personally for myself, my appreciation for your participation in our residents' gathering of July 3rd. Dealing as it does with persons whose lives in recent years have been often in jeopardy and always insecure, one of the major tasks of an organization like this is to give the people whom it seeks to serve a sense of tranquility, security and ease. In achieving this end, such intangibles as an atmosphere of friendliness and a spirit of goodwill are at least as important as physical subsistence.

The brief remarks which you addressed to our residents were most heartening to them and helped considerably in the establishment of that atmosphere of goodwill and reassurance to which I have referred. I think you saw for yourself how well they were received. Once again, therefore, my sincere thanks for your contribution to our common undertaking. I trust that there will be other occasions when you will find it possible to visit with us and to see our work at closer hand.

Sincerely,

(Signed) M.W.Beckelman,  
Assistant Chief of Mission.

A.N.Williamson Napier, Esquire,  
British Consul,  
British Consulate,  
Casablanca.

(K 6522/4795/269)

3 / 7 / 39

FOREIGN OFFICE,

S.W.1.

7th July, 1944.

*Dear Bird,*

23  
25

Please refer to your letters  
3/7/23 of 9th June and 3/7/25 of  
13th June about Dr. P. Hegarty.

We have paid £90 and £75, the  
equivalents of 18000 francs and  
15000 francs respectively to Dr.  
Hegarty's agents in this country.

*Yours sincerely,*

*E.H. Rance*

(E.H. Rance)

*m. d*  
*to note*  
*15/7*  
F.H.W. Stonehewer-Bird Esq., C.M.G.,  
Rabat. O.B.E.,



*12/7*

317

3/7/38  
1944

Office of the British Representative with  
the French Committee of National Liberation,  
Algiers.

35/157/1411.

7th July, 1944.

*H.M. to see*

*Dear Minister*

I am replying to your letter 3/7/35 of the 27th June to Rooker enclosing a copy of Napier's letter of April 10th in which he reports on his visit to Fedhala camp shortly after the arrival of the first batch of thirty-eight refugees. Napier's letter is of considerable interest. In regard to paragraph 2(e), we should be interested to know whether any of these men are in fact being considered for admission into the Pioneer Corps and whether you would like us to take action in this matter with the appropriate military authorities at this end.

2. We should also be interested to have a report from Napier on the arrival of the further 576 stateless refugees referred to in Madrid telegram No.235 of the 26th June to the Foreign Office, a copy of which is enclosed. Napier will no doubt have heard from Mr. Beckelman on this subject and may also have seen Monsieur Valentin Smith, the newly appointed Representative of the Inter-Governmental Committee on refugees in North Africa, who, it is understood, recently visited the camp. It would be interesting to know whether the latter has yet evolved tentative plans for the emigration of these refugees overseas.

*Yours ever  
Patrick Reilly*

D.P. Reilly.

*14/7*

F.H. Stonehewer Bird Esq., O.B.E., C.M.G.,  
Rabat.



COPY.

INCOMING TELEGRAM.

From: Sir S. Hoare, Madrid

To: Resident Minister, Algiers.

No. 235 (26.6.44)

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 967 of June 26th repeated to Resident Minister, Algiers.

Your telegram No. 775.

Vessel 1700 hours June 21st with 576 stateless refugees aboard.

2. Ship's medical officer refused to allow embarkation of 22 others (gipsies) for sanitary reasons,

3. J.D.C., are endeavouring to have these sent when ~~next~~ ship calls at Gibraltar June 28th for the next party of (grp. undec. 9) French refugees.



British Consulate-General, 194

Rabat.

3/7/37.

8th July, 1944.

Dear Department,

22.

Your letter K.4795/4795/269 of May  
31st, 1944.

Dr. Hegarty has deposited with us a  
further Frs. 20,000, the sterling equivalent of  
which at the rate of Frs. 200 = £1 amounts to  
£100.

We shall be glad if you will credit  
his bankers with this amount.

Yours ever,

RABAT.

The Chief Clerk's Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London.

*Receipt sent to.*

*M. Kunsden Casabianca*

*J.S.*  
*10/7*

Chief Clerk's Dept.

3/7/57

Foreign Affairs.

Honorable

Dear Department,

Your letter K 4795/4795/269  
of May 31st 1944, Dr.

Hegarty has deposited  
with us a further

£20,000, ~~which when~~  
converted the sterling  
equivalent of which  
at the rate of 200  
amounts to £100-0-0.

We shall be glad  
if you will credit  
his bankers with  
this amount.

Yours ever  
Rabat.



CONSULAT BRITANNIQUE,

## **TAXES DUES PAR LES RESSORTISSANTS BRITANNIQUES.**

### **DERNIER AVERTISSEMENT.**

Les ressortissants britanniques qui n'ont pas payé, à leur échéance, toutes les taxes (autres que le tertib) dont ils sont redevables, sont invités à les payer au porteur, qui a qualité pour leur délivrer un reçu officiel des sommes perçues.

Les contestations auxquelles pourrait donner lieu tout article du rôle de la part des contribuables peuvent être soumises à l'appréciation du Tribunal consulaire; il y a lieu toutefois de rappeler que, dans le cas où le Tribunal rejetterait les observations du contribuable, ce dernier serait tenu de payer non seulement le montant de la taxe, mais aussi les frais de recouvrement, qui se montent à Frs.31 25 plus 2½% de la somme réclamée.

Tout contribuable qui ne se conformerait pas au présent avertissement et ne payerait pas au collecteur les sommes réclamées, sera poursuivi devant le Tribunal consulaire.

Le contribuable doit exiger du collecteur un reçu pour toute somme versée.



3/7

3/7/36  
194

Office of the British  
Representative to the  
French Committee for  
National Liberation.

7 JUL 344

5, Rue Professeur Curtillet,  
ALGIERS.

TO : Mr Stonehouse Bird  
Rabat.

H. M. W. Ser

With the compliments of

ff 8/7 The Chanery  
4-7-44

11/7  
500-7/7

Office of the British Representative  
with the French Committee of  
National Liberation,  
Algiers.

34/0/1.

4th July, 1944.

Dear Casablanca,

— We enclose copy of a letter from Lisbon asking us to support with the French authorities the application for a visa for Mr. Lichtenstein of the Jewish Agency to proceed to Casablanca.

2. Before doing so we should, however, be grateful if you would discuss the matter with Mr. Beckelman of the North African Refugee Centre and confirm that Mr. Lichtenstein's mission has the backing of the appropriate authorities concerned with the camp. I understand that M. Valentin Smith, Representative of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in North Africa, is also at present at Casablanca inspecting Fedhala Camp. If available, we suggest he also should be consulted.

3./

H.M. Consulate,  
Casablanca.

3. ~~We are~~ sending a copy of this letter and its enclosure to Bird at Rabat and G-2(C.I.) at A.F.H.Q.

Yours ever,

Chancery.



COPY.

British Embassy,  
Lisbon.  
17th June, 1944.

7/240/44.

Dear Chancery,

Mr. F. Lichtenstein, whose business it is on behalf of the Jewish Agency to select suitable emigrants for Palestine from among Jewish refugees, wishes to go to Casablanca in the near future in order to interview a number of refugees there. He has applied in the normal way to the local French Delegation for a visa, a previous request by us for an official visa for him having been turned down by the French Committee of National Liberation on the grounds that they had not been apprised of any scheme for the return of Jews to Palestine (!) Mr. Lichtenstein's application for a visa was forwarded as application No. 30 in letter No. 346 of the 2nd May from the Delegation to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs.

If this application meets with the normal delays at the hands of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and the Securite Militaire it may be a considerable time before Mr. Lichtenstein receives his visa, and, in view of the semi-official nature of his mission, we should be grateful for any action which you can take to speed matters up in Algiers.

Yours ever,  
Chancery.

Chancery,  
Office of British Representative,  
Algiers.

3/7/35

British Consulate-General,

Rabat.

3/7/35.

27th June, 1944.

(My dear Rooker),

34  
—  
With reference to Napier's letter to you of the 10th April and to subsequent correspondence about the establishment of the refugee camp at Fedhala, I send you herewith a copy of an interesting letter from Napier in which he gives me his impressions on visiting the camp after the first batch of refugees had arrived.

2. I am sending a copy of this letter and of its enclosure to Crowe at the Foreign Office and to the Chancery, Madrid.

(Signed) F. H. W. Stencher - Bird.

S.K.Rooker Esq.,  
Office of the British Representative with  
the French Committee of National Liberation,  
ALGIERS.

3/7/35-

Dff letter  
to Roher  
Algeria  
copies  
to type book  
20. -  
Chambers  
Madrid.

~~Casablanca~~

[My dear Roher,]  
With reference to <sup>Napier's</sup> ~~your~~ letter of  
the 24<sup>th</sup> April to Napier about to you of  
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arrived.

I am sending a copy of this  
letter and of its enclosure to Brown at  
the Foreign Office and to the Chambers  
Madrid.

H.B.



3 7 34  
British Consulate, x

CASABLANCA.

22nd June, 1944.

2318 - 3/8  
AWN/MS

My dear Bird,

15

Please refer to your despatch No.30 of 19th April, 1944 in which you approved my arrangements for the financing of the Refugee Centre at Fedhala, and to other relevant correspondence.

2. I had occasion to visit the camp shortly after the arrival of the first batch - a party of 38, who are practically all Sephardic Jews from Greece. My unspoken reflections, as a Consul concerned to a small extent with the practical application of a scheme the high level background of which I am only slightly acquainted, were as follows:-

(a) that the "Cytskommandantur" at Salonica must have thought they had done a diabolically good job (for themselves) in offloading on the Allies a bunch of Spanish nationals after having allowed them to trade peacefully and profitably for two years and then making them destitute by collecting their Swiss francs and U.S.A. dollars.

(b) that the Jewish Aid Society and the Joint Distribution Centre are to be congratulated on the action of the Spanish Government in insisting on the removal of Sephardics as a condition for the departure of the "stateless." The Spanish Government have thus relieved the Jewish charitable societies of the financial burden of maintaining these people in Spain.

(c) that the Spanish Government have been extremely clever in exploiting their unwanted nationals as a nuisance value.

(d) that very large quantities of rare and valuable "stores" (foodstuffs, soap, toothbrushes etc.) will be a source of "black market" temptation to a large number of persons both inside and outside the camp, not excluding the Italian "guards." I endorsed the other day a cheque for Frs.15,000,000 for the purchase of 60 days rations for 1,000 persons.


(e) that judging from the small batch of 38, there should be a goodly quantity of valuable material for the Pioneer Corps amongst future Sephardic refugees:

and/

F.H.Stonehewer-Bird, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,  
H.M.Consulate-General,  
RABAT.

Casablanca  
confirmed by phone  
1.5.44  
12/6

24/6



and that those of them who are able-bodied but do not wish to join might, at discretion, be offered a "Camp de Travailleurs." It is well known that they do not wish to join the Foreign Legion.

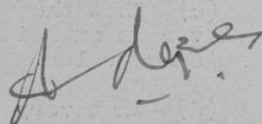
(f) that the Spanish Government might well contribute to the cost of maintenance of their own nationals, and that a careful watch should be kept on the Swiss francs and dollars mentioned in (a).

(g) ~~that~~ whilst appreciating that the rehabilitation of persecuted minorities is, very properly, an integral part of our war effort, and that in this case it is most expedient to appease all sections of public opinion including the Madrid Government, I believe there is a certain type of taxpayer and member of Parliament who might express the hope that all expenditure in this connexion should be a separate charge against eventual Reparations from the Axis Powers. With this assurance in mind nobody would worry either about extravagance or speculation.

Personally, I feel that if the centre proves a source of comfort and relief to the victims of German persecution, it will serve a useful political as well as a charitable purpose. And if it can also produce a good batch of pioneers, it will also have served a military purpose. Thus, let us hope, the Germans for all their superficial cleverness, will be "hoist with their own petard."

I enclose copies of this letter in case you think fit to communicate it to the Refugee Department Foreign Office, the Chancery Algiers and the Chancery Madrid.

Yours ever,



49  
(3/7/33)

3/7/33
1944

Consul-General                      Rabat  
H.M.Consul at Casablanca,

Consulate-General,  
Rabat.

22nd June,                      44.

Copy of this Consulate-  
General's note to the  
Cabinet Diplomatique  
3/7/12 of April 18th,  
1944.

Copy of note 508D of June  
17th, 1944, from Cabinet  
Diplomatique

Dr. Hegarty, Senior Medical  
Officer, Fedala Refugee  
Centre - authorisation to  
issue Death Certificate.

For communication to  
Dr. Hegarty.



A/CF.

RÉSIDENCE GÉNÉRALE  
DE FRANCE AU MAROC

CABINET DIPLOMATIQUE

N° 508 D

3/4/32

1944

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

*M. J.*  
*Coly to Cam for*  
*D. Hegarty's information*  
*SM 21/6*

N O T E

12  
7  
arose from  
an interview  
between Shaw  
& Hegarty  
SM 21/6

Par note N° 3/7/12 du 18 avril 1944 le Consulat Général de Grande-Bretagne à Rabat a bien voulu signaler au Cabinet Diplomatique la situation de M. le Docteur HEGARTY nommé par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères Britanniques à Londres au poste de Médecin-Chef du Centre des réfugiés du Camp Lyautey à Fédalah et solliciter en faveur de ce patri-cien l'autorisation de dresser les certificats des décès qui pourraient éventuellement se produire parmi les réfugiés soumis à ses soins.

Après avoir consulté les administrations du Protectorat chargées de veiller sur les intérêts de la profession de médecin au Maroc, le Conseiller Diplomatique du Protectorat a l'honneur de faire connaître à Monsieur le Ministre, chargé du Consulat Général de Grande-Bretagne que rien ne s'oppose à ce que le Docteur HEGARTY, nommé régulièrement par son Gouvernement, puisse satisfaire librement aux nécessités administratives résultant de sa mission et dans les limites de ses attributions officielles étant sous entendu que ce patri-cien n'est pas officiellement autorisé à exercer sa profession à titre privé./.

RABAT, le

7 JUIN 1944

CONSULAT GENERAL DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE

R A B A T

*Ucy*

INWARD TELEGRAM.

31  
317 50  
1944

From : Foreign Office.

To : Consulate-General, Rabat.

Despatched : 0600 16.6.44.

Received : 0900 17.6.44.

Cypher tel. No. 76 of 15.6.44.

Addressed to Rabat tel. No. 76 and Casablanca.

Following received from Madrid tel. No. 923 of June 14th. Begins.

Repeated to Lisbon and Resident Minister Algiers.

Algiers tel. No. 37 to Madrid and Rabat.

J.D.C. representative's arrangements which are proceeding satisfactorily, are threatened at the last minute by the efforts of Mr. LEICHTENSTEIN representative of Jewish Agency to hold back sixty-four SEPHARDIC whom the Spanish Government insist should leave for Fedhala for a later opportunity for shipment to Palestine.

(?N.P. 2.)

I have ascertained:-

(1) that these people have been only nominated for entry into Palestine and not yet approved.

(2) that sailing for Palestine is not yet definitely fixed, preliminary arrangements only having been made.

(3) that the Spanish Government make the inclusion of this party a condition for departure of the whole group.

(4) that J.D.C. representative is anxious that they should go.

3. (sic.) I feel, therefore, that rather than thus risk the whole project at the last minute for the sake of a relatively small group these people should proceed to Fedhala as arranged and go to Palestine from there afterwards.

4. Foreign Office please repeat to Rabat and Casablanca.

30

Aug 17/4  
19/6

TELEGRAM.

3/7/30  
1944

Cypher

Code

Clear

From:— Foreign Office

To:— Consulate-General,  
Rabat.

Despatched 0545 15.6.44.

Received 1515 15.6.44.

No. 75 of 14.6.44.

Following received from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires,  
Algiers. Begins.

Addressed to Madrid tel. No. 37 of June 12th  
repeated to H.M. Representative tel. 884. - Rabat and  
Casablanca.

Your tel. 27.

Ship is now definitely due to arrive June 20th.  
E.T.A. will be announced as soon as possible.

2. War Refugee Board Edinburgh arranged that U.S.C.C.  
should furnish pesetas for port dues in Spain. U.S.  
Mission are telegraphing BLICKENSTAFF to arrange payment.  
Grateful if you would advise him if necessary regarding the  
amount required and authority to whom it should be paid.

3. Foreign Office please pass to Rabat as my tel.  
No. 43.

CWJ 17/6...

AD 19/6



TELEGRAM.

3/7/29  
1044

Cypher

~~Codex~~

~~Clearx~~

From:— Embassy, Madrid

To:—Consulate-General,  
Rabat.

Despatched 2330 9.6.44.

Received 1500 11.6.44.

No. U/N of 9.6.44.

Addressed to Duff Cooper, Algiers, No. 27  
of the 9th June, repeated to F.O., Rabat and Casa-  
blanca.

Your tel. No. 36.

Date proposed is convenient.

*(Refer to Refugees from  
Spain)*

*Hamm*

*we haven't got the beginning of this ~~thing~~ story,  
but I think we are unlikely to need it.*

*Del 16/6*

*Del*

*17/6*

*HJ 17/6*

Cypher OTP  
XXX

XXX

3/7/28  
1944

From: Mr. Holman (Mission),  
Algiers.

To: Madrid.

1925 8.6.44

No: 36 Mission of 8.6.44

MOST IMMEDIATE

Repeated to Foreign Office No. 748 Mission, Rabat  
No. 18 Saving, and Casablanca No. 5 Saving.

My telegram No. 35.

Ship could now arrive Cadiz June 20 repeat 20.  
Please reply most immediately whether this date is con-  
venient.

2. U.S. Mission are telegraphing similarly.

HD

SOM 17/6

COPY.

Cypher OTP

3/7/27  
1944

From British Representative,  
ALGIERS.

To H.M. Ambassador,  
MADRID.

1710. 3.6.44

No 35 of 2.6.44

Repeated to Foreign Office, tel. No. 674 Mission.

Your tel. No. 25.

Shipping authorities are now aiming at 25th June  
as date of arrival at Cadiz.

2. I will telegraph ten days in advance firm date  
and suggested hour of arrival.

4

56M 17/6





5 / 7 / 26  
1944

H.M. Consul-General,  
RABAT.

With the compliments  
of H.M. Consul.

Reference: Madrid telegram N° 27  
of 9.6.44. to Duff  
Cooper.

(Copy of Duff Cooper's telegram  
N° 31 to Madrid.)

British Consulate,  
Casablanca,  
12th June, 1944.

C O P Y

From: U.K. Representative,  
ALGIERS.

To: H.M. Consul,  
Casablanca.

Despatched 15.50                      17.5.44                      Received 09.00                      18.5.44

No.18                      of                      17.5.44

Addressed Madrid tel.31 May 17th repeated  
Foreign Office and Casablanca.

Your tel.21.

I have succeeded in postponing departure of  
S/S GOUVERNEUR General LEPINE. French and British shipping  
authorities propose June 7th as target date for arrival  
at Cadiz. Do you agree?

2. Cost of chartering ship from French will amount  
to 106,000 francs per diem excluding post taxes.

3. (ø I have not) repeat not (ø received)  
your tel.20.

Jedala refugee centre

Naim tells me ship is to arrive  
25/6 + that local auth<sup>ies</sup> seem to have  
everything in hand.

Del  
→ 16/6

Del  
→ 17/6      17/6

3. 7. 25  
British Consulate-General, 1944

Rabat.

3/7/25.

13th June, 1944.

Dear Department,

73  
24  
Our letter 5/7/23 of 9th June to  
Mr. Rance about Dr. P. Hegarty.

Dr. Hegarty has deposited a further  
Frs. 15,000.00 with us on the 12th June. Will  
you please take the usual action and credit his  
account with his bankers with the sum of £75 at  
the fixed rate of Frs. 200 to £1.

These credits will appear under  
"Incidentals" in our quarterly account current  
ending 30th June.

Yours ever,

RABAT.

Chief Clerk's Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.



Chief Clerk's Dept -  
F.O

3/7/25 Aug 13/6

Dear Department,

Our letter 3/7/23 of  
9<sup>th</sup> June to Mr. Rance about  
Dr. P. Hegarty.

Dr. Hegarty has  
deposited a further Rs 15000.00  
with us on the 12<sup>th</sup> June. Will  
you please take the usual action  
to credit his account with  
his Bankers with the sum of  
£75 at the fixed rate of Rs 200  
to £1 - These credits will appear  
under "Incidentals" in our  
Quarterly account current  
ending 30<sup>th</sup> June -

Yours ever Rabat -



CONSULAT BRITANNIQUE,

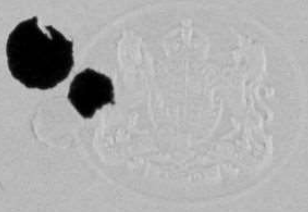
## **TAXES DUES PAR LES RESSORTISSANTS BRITANNIQUES.**

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### **AVIS.**

Toutes les taxes (autres que le tertib) qui ont été rendues applicables aux ressortissants britanniques par King's Regulations doivent être payées à présentation directement au Percepteur-Receveur-Municipal, et non pas au Consulat. Le recouvrement des taxes qui n'auront pas été payées à présentation sera susceptible d'être poursuivi avec frais devant le Tribunal consulaire britannique.

Les observations que le contribuable pourrait avoir à faire valoir au sujet de l'assiette des taxes devront être formulées suivant les instructions imprimées au dos de la notification du rôle.



to British Consulate  
Casablanca

3/7/24  
1944

Dear Mr Shaw.

I enclose ~~15000~~ 15000 Francs  
(Fifteen Thousand) which I  
would be obliged if you  
would ~~transfer~~ transfer to my credit  
in the ~~London~~ London Branch  
of the Westminster  
Bank.

Thanking you for  
your favour I remain

Yours sincerely  
B Hegarty ~~per. S~~

✓  
Df to  
Ch. Clerk's Dep't  
+ receipt  
Sent to  
Dr. Hegarty



Done 13/6



24  
3/7/23  
British Consulate-General, 1944.

Rabat.

3/7/24.

9th June, 1944.

Dear Dr. Hegarty,

22 The Foreign Office has agreed to our absorbing your surplus salary. A sum of £125 was issued to your bankers on 31st May in respect of your first deposit of Frs. 25,000. The second sum of Frs. 18,000 forwarded by Mr. Lumsden is being dealt with in the same way.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. P. Hegarty,  
Medical Officer,  
Refugee Centre,  
Fedala,  
Nr. Casablanca.

3/7/24

Dear Dr. Megawley,

The Foreign Office has agreed to our absorbing your surplus salary. A sum £125 was issued to your bankers on 31<sup>st</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> in reduct of your first deposit of 25000 francs. The second sum of 18000 fr. forwarded by Mr. Humaden is being dealt with in the same way.

Yours sincerely

Ans 9/6

cancies exist and where they will be helped to obtain the necessary permit to work.

The opening of any commercial or industrial business or concern is also subject to prior authorisation from the competent government department. Applications should be addressed to the appropriate local authority./.

## AVISO

Toda persona, hombre o mujer, ne podra ocupar un emploe asalariado, cualquiera que sea su naturaleza, en zona francesa de Marruecos, sin haber sido previamente autorizada.

Quienes deseen ser empleados, habran de dirigirse a la Offica Publica de colocaciones del lugar de su residencia, o en defecto, a las Autorisades administrativas locales, donde se les informera de aquellas profesiones en las que existan plazas vacantes, facilitandoseles al mismo tiempo, la reglamentaria autorizacion.

Igualmente, toda instalacion de un establecimiento comercial o industrial, esta supeditada a la previa autorizacion de la Administracion superior. Las peticiones de autorizacion o permisos para estos fines, deben ser presentadas a la Autoridad Administrativa local./.



British Consulate-General,

3/7/23  
Rabat.

9th June, 1944.

3/7/23.

(Dear Rance),

Your letter (K 4795/4795/269) of the 31st May about Dr. P. Hegarty.

We have absorbed a further sum, amounting to Frs. 18,000, which will duly appear in the quarterly account current of this post ending 30th June next.

Will you please therefore credit the account of the Doctor with the sum of £90, being the equivalent of Frs. 18,000 at the fixed rate of Frs. 200 to £1 stg.

E.H.Rance Esq., M.B.E.,  
Chief Clerk's Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London S.W.1.

G.H. Rance Esq. MBE. 3/7/23  
Ch. Clerk's Dep't.

D.O.

---

Your letter (K 4795/4795/269)  
of the 21<sup>st</sup> May about Dr. P.  
Hegarty.

We have absorbed a  
further sum, amounting to  
£s 18000, which will only  
appear in the quarterly account  
current of this post ~~for~~ ending  
30<sup>th</sup> June next.

Will you please therefore  
credit the account of the Doctor  
with the sum of £90, being the  
equivalent of £s 18000 at the  
fixed rate of £s 200 to £184.

SW 9/6

SW 9/6



CONSULAT BRITANNIQUE,

## **TAXES DUES PAR LES RESSORTISSANTS BRITANNIQUES.**

---

### **AVIS.**

Toutes les taxes (autres que le tertib) qui ont été rendues applicables aux ressortissants britanniques par King's Regulations doivent être payées à présentation directement au Percepteur-Receveur-Municipal, et non pas au Consulat. Le recouvrement des taxes qui n'auront pas été payées à présentation sera susceptible d'être poursuivi avec frais devant le Tribunal consulaire britannique.

Les observations que le contribuable pourrait avoir à faire valoir au sujet de l'assiette des taxes devront être formulées suivant les instructions imprimées au dos de la notification du rôle.



(K 4795/4795/269)



FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.I.

31st May, 1944.

3/7/22  
1944

Dear Bird,

16 Please refer to your letter 3/7/16 of 20th April about Dr.P. Hegarty.

It will be in order for you to absorb his surplus salary each quarter provided that the currency thus acquired is not surplus to your official needs at the time, and that it is purchased at a rate not less favourable to His Majesty's Government than that securable from other sources. The sum of £125 has been issued to Dr. Hegarty's bankers in respect of the 25,000 francs already taken over by you. In future on receipt of notification from you of the amount of currency taken over and the appropriate rate of exchange, we shall make further payments to the bank.

For D.

Please act accordingly  
+ let Dr H. Rance  
amount the £125

using sum paid to his bankers

(E.H. Rance)

Yours sincerely,

E.H. Rance

W. H. C.



W. H. C.  
9/6

F.H.W. Stonehewer-Bird, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,  
Rabat.



Please  
 3/7/21  
 1947-5-44  
 18000 fr. handed to  
 Mr Dempster.

Dear Shaw,

Doctor Hegarty  
 handed me the enclosed  
 18000 francs for you.  
 He says you will be  
 sending a Sterling  
 remittance, in lieu, to  
 his credit with  
 Westminster Bank Ltd,  
 Aldwych.

Cheerio.

John Henderson

55

3/7/20

1944.

HIS Majesty's Consul at Casablanca  
presents his compliments to H.M. Consul-General,  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned  
documents.

British.....Consulate...

CASABLANCA

11th May, 1944.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.

Subject.

Kingsley Rooker Esq.,  
Office of the  
British Representative  
with the French  
Committee of National  
Liberation,  
Algiers.

Refugees -  
Fedhala Camp.

Wm

GW 16/5

W 17/5





British Consulate,

CASABLANCA.

1704 - 3/8

AWN/MS

(My dear Rooker),

Many thanks for your letter of 24th April, which gives me the impression that you think that I might not do everything possible to make the scheme as it stands a success. You will have noticed from my letter of the 10th April that I have assured Mr. Beckelman that "he can always rely on my good offices in the furtherance of a scheme in which the Prime Minister takes great interest." This assurance is sincere. But in commenting to him, with sincerity, on the attitude of the local authorities, I should be adding fuel to the flames of a latent hostility to the French which is quite comprehensible but very regrettable. My good offices, as I understand the position, must be in the direction of appeasement.

I would like to make it clear that my letter was prompted by what I conceive to be the interests of His Majesty's Government and the refugees themselves as seen from a purely local angle.

The other day Mr. Ackerman of the War Refugees Board in Algiers, who had come to see me in connexion with Ministry of Economic Warfare, and Mr. Beckelman met by chance in my office. We naturally started talking "refugees." Both these gentlemen quite spontaneously expressed the same misgivings as I did in my letter to you, namely that a camp with guards would be most distressing to these poor people, and that a "centre d'accueil" under the auspices of private organizations would be much more to their taste.

Mr./

Kingsley Rooker, Esq.,  
Office of the British Representative with  
the French Committee of National Liberation,  
ALGIERS

Mr. Ackerman - not at my suggestions I must add - said that he was talking to his friends at Algiers on those lines.

I have frequently visited Jewish Agricultural settlements in Palestine and the camp leaders have always expressed to me the fear that, as the younger generation grown up, the restrictions on personal liberty will undermine their whole scheme. Similarly, I have the impression that the refugees we sent to Palestine and the Sudan from Egypt in July 1942 were very restive under conditions not nearly so restrictive as the proposed camp at Fedhala.

It would be a pity if after all that His Majesty's Government are doing for these unfortunate victims of persecution, embarrassing questions were to be asked in the House about a "concentration camp" in Morocco. It seems to me my duty to keep his Majesty's Government informed from the local angle, in case they wish to give me specific instructions. My misgivings are, I believe, not entirely unjustified. I read, for instance, in a report which Mr. Feinmann, one of the British assistants to Mr. Beckelman, addressed to his principals in London. "On the whole he (Mr. Beckelman) found (in Spain) very considerable resistance on the part of the refugees to go to Casablanca." Whereas the refugees in Egypt were straining at the leash to get away.

Herewith copy of a letter from Eyre Carter. I am sending a copy of his letter to Crowe and Stonehewer Bird.

Yours sincerely,

A.W. NAPIER

C O P Y

United Nations Relief and  
Rehabilitation Administration,

European Regional Office,

1/11, Hay Hill,

BERKELEY SQUARE, W.1.

Dear Napier,

20th April, 1944.

This is just a brief acknowledgment, with many thanks, for sending me a copy of your letter 1394 - 3/8 of April 10th to Rooker, on the subject of the Fedhala Camp. Personally, I see a great deal of force in the arguments which you advance for closing down the whole project, but I am rather doubtful whether at this late stage it is practicable to do so and you, of course, recognise this yourself. However, I am taking up the matter unofficially with Randall and in any case it is very valuable to have your views.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Eyre Carter.

A.N.W.Napier Esq.,  
British Consulate,  
CASABLANCA,  
Morocco.



3/7/19  
1944

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
North African Refugee Center  
Civil Affairs  
APO 759  
U. S. Army

6 May 1944

Dear Mr. Bird,

As you undoubtedly know, an agreement in principle has been reached between the British and American Governments and the UNRRA for the transfer of the NARC to UNRRA's jurisdiction. In accordance with instructions which I received from the office of the Director General of UNRRA I have raised the matter of this transfer with M. Rene Massigli, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the French Committee of National Liberation. At his request I left with him an informal memorandum setting forth the substance of this proposal and asking him to indicate the steps necessary to carry it out so far as the relationship between the NARC and the French Committee of National Liberation is concerned. For your information I enclose a copy of the memorandum in question. Before it was presented to M. Massigli it was cleared with the offices of the British and American political representatives in Algiers.

The latter have suggested that it might be advisable to clear with you as to whether the arrangements envisaged in the enclosed memorandum impinge in any way upon the treaty rights of the British Government in Morocco. I would very much appreciate having your opinion on this question. I am also sending a copy of this memorandum to Mr. A. N. Williamson Napier, British Consul at Casablanca.

Sincerely yours,

*M. W. Beckelman*

M. W. Beckelman  
Assistant Chief of Mission

Enc.: Beckelman to Massigli, 1 May 1944

H. Stonehewer Bird, Esquire  
British Consulate  
Rabat

B/krcg



*Mr Napier is seeing  
Mr Beckelman about  
this and telling him  
that I have asked  
him to do so.*

*16/5*

*B.V. 22/5 no reply  
to Napier before 15/5*

*De Leon  
asked Mr Napier  
to get into  
touch with  
Mr Beckelman &  
find out what was  
at the back of the  
minds of this gentleman.*

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Civil Affairs, APO 759, U.S. Army

1 May, 1944

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

In accordance with our conversation of Saturday last I am herewith writing you, informally, regarding the Refugee Center which is to be established at Camp Marshal Lyautey near Fedala in Morocco. The basis for the establishment of this Center is set forth in notes exchanged by yourself as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the French Committee of National Liberation and Mr. Robert Murphy, formerly the Personal Representative of the President of the United States of America. (Reference is made to your letters of 2 October, 1943, 8185/A.S. and 9 November, 1943, 10832/A.S./24 and to Mr. Murphy's letters of 10 August 1943 No. 45, 18 October 1943 No. 36 and 3 December 1943, No. 11 as well as to notes of similar content from the British Representative with the French Committee of National Liberation.)

As representative in North Africa of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) I have been advised by the office of the Director-General of the UNRRA in Washington that the British and American governments, which, under the exchange of notes above referred to, are responsible for the maintenance and operation of the refugee center in question (North African Refugee Center - NARC), have agreed in principle to transfer that responsibility to the UNRRA. It is my understanding that the intent and effect of such transfer would be to convert the NARC from an activity of the three governmental authorities now concerned (French, British and American) to an international activity of all the United Nations acting through the UNRRA and its executive, the office of the Director-General.

It is my further understanding that the Agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration signed at Washington on 9 November 1943 (the French representative being M. Monnet) provides that "the form of activities of the Administration (UNRRA) within the territory of a member government wherein that government exercises administrative authority, and the responsibility to be assumed by the member government

for carrying out measures planned by the Administration (UNRRA) therein shall be determined after consultation with and with the consent of the member government." (P. 8, lines 6-12 inc., First Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1944.) In accordance with this provision I should like to present to you for informal discussion preliminary to official consideration by the French Committee of National Liberation and, if the latter is indicated, the appropriate authorities of the French Protectorate of Morocco, the following bases for the transfer of the NARC from its present status to that of an activity conducted by the UNRRA on the territory of French Morocco:

1. Responsibility for the transportation to North Africa of the refugee group already approved for admission from Spain remains as at present with the British and American governments; transportation to North Africa of later refugee groups up to the maximum permissible figure of two thousand refugees in the NARC at any one time will be arranged by the UNRRA in negotiation with the British and American or other interested authorities;

2. Transportation of the refugees from the port of arrival in North Africa to the NARC and their care and maintenance therein are the responsibility of the UNRRA, with the cooperation of the appropriate French authorities.

3. Responsibility for the ultimate removal of these refugees to countries where their residence may be more prolonged remains, as at present, with the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees; the UNRRA is, however, prepared to assist in the repatriation of such persons as can and are willing to return to their countries of origin or of former residence, and the administration of the NARC will, further, cooperate closely with the local representatives of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees in facilitating the earliest possible emigration from North Africa of as many refugees as practicable;

4. The status of the refugees, once they have arrived at the NARC, is to be that indicated in the exchange of notes above referred to, together with the following provisions which have been developed since that exchange in accordance with the experience of the administration of the NARC and the various authorities concerned:

- a) approval of refugee groups for admission to the NARC shall be preceded by a security screening in which the French



British, and American military services will participate;

b) immediately following the arrival at the NARC of those refugees now in Spain whose applications have already been approved, there shall be a security investigation in which the French, British and American military services will participate - during this period an exterior guard will be maintained over the NARC;

5. The relationship between the NARC and the French Committee of National Liberation and the French authorities of Morocco, and the responsibilities assumed by each will be those indicated in the exchange of notes above referred to; a French representative acceptable to the French authorities and to the administration of NARC will serve as a member of the Administration of the NARC;

6. The normal currency, customs, health, travel, residence, employment and other relevant regulations of the French Protectorate of Morocco shall apply to the refugees upon their admission to the NARC and during their stay in North Africa;

7. The transfer of the NARC from the supervision of the French, American and British authorities to the UNRRA shall take place after the appropriation to the UNRRA of funds by the Congress of the United States (presumably during June, 1944) at a date to be agreed upon; in the meantime the arrangements for the reception and installation of the refugee groups already approved for admission to the NARC are to go forward on their present basis.

The above proposals seem to me to provide a basis for effecting the transfer of the NARC to the UNRRA as simply as possible and without in any way upsetting the existing arrangements or impeding their progress. Their intent is to accomplish a simple transfer of jurisdiction of the NARC from the three governmental authorities to the UNRRA on exactly the same terms and conditions as those now prevailing. I am most grateful for the interest you have indicated to me in this question and shall greatly appreciate your advice and assistance both with respect to the content of these proposals and to the procedure to be followed in presenting them officially. I am particularly interested to have them cleared with the appropriate authorities of the French Protectorate of Morocco since the latter will be closely related to the actual administration of the NARC.

I may have to go back to Fedala in a few days but I shall be glad to have your comments on this letter or to return to Algiers if you will let me know, at the above address, when you believe that a further discussion will be useful.

Respectfully yours,

M. W. Beckelman  
Assistant Chief of Mission

His Excellency, Rene Massigli,  
Commissioner for Foreign Affairs,  
French Committee of National Liberation,  
Lycee Fromentin, Algiers.

No. 47  
(28.4.44)

3 / 7 / 18  
1944

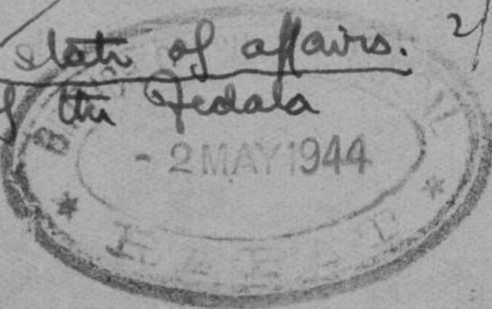
HIS Majesty's Consul  
at Casablanca  
presents his compliments to H.M. Consul, Rabat  
and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned  
documents.

British..H.M.Consulate-General,  
.....RABAT.....

...28th April 1944..

Reference to previous correspondence:

Description of Enclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Copy of letter from Eyre Carter, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, European Regional Office, 1/11, Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, W.1.	Fedala Camp.
<i>H.M. Consul</i> <i>This is an extraordinary state of affairs.</i> <i>Even UNRRA think little of the Fedala</i> <i>scheme, but it must go</i> <i>through. O.K. 2/5</i>	<i>yes indeed</i> <i>2/5</i> 



C O P Y

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration  
European Regional Office,  
1/11, HAY HILL,  
BERKELEY SQUARE,  
W.1.

20th April, 1944.

Dear Napier,

// . This is just a brief acknowledgment, with many thanks, for sending me a copy of your letter 1394 - 3/8 of April 10th to Rooker, on the subject of the Fedhala Camp. Personally, I see a great deal of force in the arguments which you advance for closing down the whole project, but I am rather doubtful whether at this late stage it is practicable to do so and you, of course, recognise this yourself. However, I am taking up the matter unofficially with Randall and in any case it is very valuable to have your views.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed ) Eyre Carter.

*CROWIE*

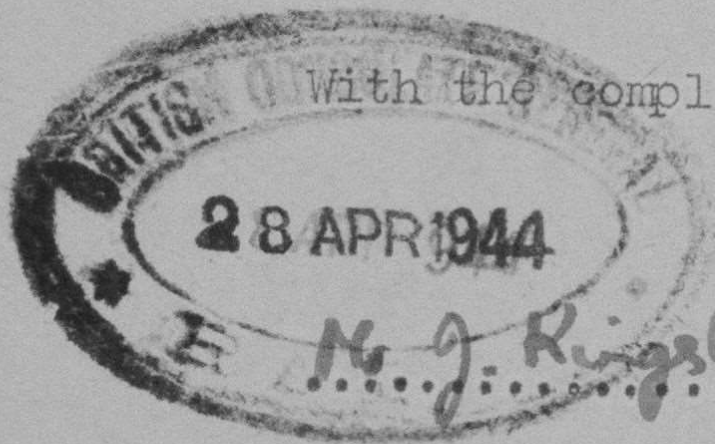
A.N.W.Napier Esq.,  
British Consulate,  
CASABLANCA,  
Morocco.

Office of the British  
Representative to the  
French Committee for  
National Liberation.

3/7/17  
1944

5, Rue Professeur Curtillet,  
ALGIERS.

TO : Mr. F. H. W. Stonehewer -  
Bind



With the compliments of

E. H. J. Kingsley Rooper

25th April, 1944

Office of the British Representative with the  
French Committee of National Liberation,  
Algiers.

35, 157/1411

24th April 1944.

*6m*  
*28/4*

// I was somewhat concerned at receiving your letter 1394-3/8 of the 10th April proposing the establishment of a North African Refugee Centre at Fedhala instead of the Camp. I hope your qualms are unjustified.

2. The camp is being established as part of a considered policy of His Majesty's Government and the United States' Government to give all possible assistance to refugees. In this connection you may care to see the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Foreign Office of the 19th February on this subject. While, therefore, we appreciate that the scheme may have certain dangers we believe it is our clear duty and yours to do everything possible to help make the camp a success.

3. I am sending a copy of this letter to Bird at Rabat and Crowe at the Foreign Office.

*\* This sort of answer was inevitable*

*NA*  
*1/5*

Kingsley Rooker.

A.N. Williamson-Napier Esq.



Copy.

REFUGEES.

February 19, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL

Section 1.

W 1657/16/48.

Copy No. 92.

Foreign Office, 19th February 1944.

Sir,

I draw your attention to the following Parliamentary Question and to the reply which I returned to it on the 9th February:-

Mr Lipson asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if his attention has been drawn to the decision of President Roosevelt to appoint a War Refugee Board to frame plans and inaugurate measures for the rescue, maintenance and relief of the victims of enemy oppression and the establishment of havens of temporary refuge; and will he consider the advisability of setting up a similar Board in this country to co-operate with the one in U.S.A.

Reply: Yes Sir. I am informed that President Roosevelt has established a War Refugee Board, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War. The object of the Board, stated in the President's Executive Order, is to take all measures to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war. This is an aim in the pursuit of which, within the same unavoidable limitations, His Majesty's Government have for some considerable time past been closely co-operating with the Government of the United States, and I am happy to take this opportunity of reaffirming His Majesty's Government's earnest desire and practical intention of associating themselves with the United States Government and with the War Refugee Board, in particular in endeavouring to carry out the aims which the President has set before it. In this country the primary responsibility for refugee questions rests with the Foreign Office which acts in close co-operation with the other Departments concerned, particularly the Home Office and the Colonial Office. As the House has already been informed, a Cabinet Committee on Refugees was set up some time ago and comprises the Ministers in charge of the Departments principally concerned. It is not considered necessary to set up any additional organisation, and in so far as international action is concerned, it is to be noted that the President's Executive Order speaks of using existing international organisations, in particular U.N.R.R.A. and the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee. This is also the policy which His Majesty's Government is fully determined to follow.

2. This reply met the first of two requests received from the United States Government, namely, that His Majesty's Government should implement British and American co-operation in this matter of refugees by issuing a declaration of policy similar to that made by the President. The second request was that I should give instructions to all His Majesty's Representatives abroad comparable to those which have been issued by the State Department to all United States diplomatic and consular offices. The instructions in question may be summarised as follows:-

(a) That everything possible should be done to rescue the victims of enemy oppression and give them relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war.

(b) To co-operate closely with responsible private agencies engaged in the rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief of victims of enemy oppression.

(c) To grant to such agencies facilities for sending messages in appropriate instances.

(d) To give assistance in obtaining and verifying information.

(e) To render an immediate report on the actual refugee situation and in particular to state what each country is doing to rescue Jews and other persecuted minorities, how far refugees are admitted or debarred, details of all cases where refugees are turned back being furnished.

/ (f)

(f) To explain to the Government the United States Government's views on the rescue of refugees and ascertain the extent to which each Government is prepared to co-operate.

3. I am aware that most of the actions laid down in the State Department's instructions to be taken by United States officials have, ever since the refugee question became one of real concern, formed part of the regular activity of your Mission, whenever opportunity arose. The purpose of this despatch is therefore only to remind you that His Majesty's Government reiterated their policy of playing a full part in the alleviation, so far as is possible, of the plight of the victims of German oppression without distinction of race, religion or nationality; that His Majesty's Missions abroad should persist in carrying out this policy in so far as it is possible in the country where they are resident; and that finally close contact should be maintained with your United States colleague over this question. I should accordingly be glad if you would, on receiving this despatch, let your United States colleague know that you have been informed by me of the President's initiative and that you have received instructions to discuss with him what further measures, if any, can be adopted by you or aided and encouraged with responsible private organisations for achieving the purpose which both Governments have in view.

I am etc.

ANTHONY EDEN.



BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,  
RABAT.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul General  
begs to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated  
the contents of which  
are receiving attention.



ens-mentionnée à titre ~~est~~ d'  
reception et pour lui faciliter sa  
tâche. Vu les circonstances particul-  
ières du cas l'autorisation accordée  
ne pourrait pas être citée comme  
précédent à l'avenir.

17. Bird saurait donc qu'à  
17. Tarshat de chercher l'accord  
des autorités intéressées à sa  
demande avant l'arrivée des  
premiers réfugiés.

OM

15/4



BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,  
RABAT.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul General  
begs to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated  
- 21 -  
the contents of which  
are receiving attention.

Humb. A. Cee

3/7/13

Le Min. Plén chargé du Cons<sup>at</sup>-Gén  
de Gr. Port. à Rabat a l'honneur de  
demander la bienveillante assistance  
de V. le Min Plén, Cons. Dipl. du Port,  
dans l'affaire suivante.

Le Dr. Hegarty, médecin en chef  
du centre des réfugiés établi à un  
Camp hygien à Fedala, sollicite  
l'autorisation de dresser des certificats  
de décès, au cas éventuel où il y  
<sup>se produira</sup>  
~~aura~~ des décès parmi les réfugiés  
soumis à <sup>ses soins</sup> ~~sa charge~~ lesquels certificats  
seraient acceptés par les autorités  
civiles ~~au but~~ pour les formalités  
184 d'immatri- d'enregistrement de  
décès.

Dr Hegarty est médecin qualifié  
et a été nommé à <sup>au</sup> son post<sup>at</sup> actuel  
qu'il remplit actuellement par le  
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères <sup>Royaume</sup>  
Maroc. Il sollicite l'autorisation



3/7/16

3/7/16  
British Consulate-General,

Rabat.

20th April, 1944.

Dear Rance,

Dr. P. Hegarty, Medical Officer to the Refugee Centre at Fedala near Casablanca, has deposited a sum of Fr. 25,000 with us for remittance to his bank (Aldwych Branch of the Westminster) in London. Dr. Hegarty's contract was signed with the Foreign Office, under whose auspices he has come out here (P.O. tel. No. 11 of 20.1.44 to us refers). His salary and allowances are fixed in sterling, but the financing of the Centre is jointly Anglo-American and for simplicity in their accounting arrangements he is required to draw the whole of his emoluments in francs locally.

2. In view of all this and of Dr. Hegarty's official capacity we imagine there is no objection to our absorbing his surplus salary here and asking you to credit his bank account every quarter with the sterling equivalent. We should be grateful though for your approval.

Yours ever,

*Copied  
to G. and  
20/4*

E.H.Rance Esq., M.B.E.,  
Chief Clerk's Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London.

3/7/16

Dear Rance,

Dr. P. Hegarty, Medical Officer to the Refugee Centre at Fedala near Casablanca, has deposited a sum of fr 25000 francs with us for ~~credit~~ reimbursement to his bank (Western Aldwych Branch of the Westminster) in London. Dr Hegarty's contract ~~is with us~~ was signed with the Foreign Office, under whose auspices he has come out here (F.O. L. No 11 of 20.1.44 to us refers). His salary & allowances are paid in sterling, but the financing of the Centre is jointly Anglo-American and for simplicity in their accounting arrangements, he is required to draw the whole of his emoluments in francs locally.

In view of all this & of Dr Hegarty's official capacity we imagine there is no objection to our absorbing his surplus salary here and asking you to credit his bank account <sup>every quarter</sup> with the sterling equivalent. We should be ~~gr~~ grateful though for your approval.

Yours ever.

Del  
20/4

## AVIS

Les personnes, hommes ou femmes, ne peuvent occuper un emploi salarié quelconque, dans la zone française du Maroc, sans y avoir été préalablement autorisées.

Celles qui désireraient s'employer ainsi devront s'adresser au bureau public de placement de la ville de leur résidence ou, à défaut, aux autorités administratives locales qui leur feront connaître les professions dans lesquelles il existe des emplois vacants et qui leur faciliteront l'obtention de l'autorisation réglementaire.

D'autre part, toute création d'établissement commercial ou industriel est subordonnée à une autorisation préalable de l'administration supérieure. Les demandes d'autorisation doivent être présentées à l'autorité administrative locale./.

## NOTICE

No person, man or woman, is permitted to accept paid employment of any sort (in the French Zone of Morocco) without first obtaining official authorisation.

Persons who wish to obtain employment or exercise their profession should first apply to the public employment office of the town in which they are resident, or to the appropriate local authorities in places where no employment office exists, where they may obtain information as to the professions and trades in which vacancies exist and where they will be helped to obtain the necessary permit to work.

The opening of any commercial or industrial business or concern is also subject to prior authorisation from the competent government department. Applications should be addressed to the appropriate local authority./.

## AVISO

Toda persona, hombre o mujer, ne podra ocupar un empleo asalariado, cualquiera que sea su naturaleza, en zona francesa de Marruecos, sin haber sido previamente autorizada.

Quienes deseen ser empleados, habran de dirigirse a la Oficina Publica de colocaciones del lugar de su residencia, o en defecto, a las Autoridades administrativas locales, donde se les informara de aquellas profesiones en las que existan plazas vacantes, facilitandoseles al mismo tiempo, la reglamentaria autorizacion.

Igualmente, toda instalacion de un establecimiento comercial o industrial, esta supeditada a la previa autorizacion de la Administracion superior. Las peticiones de autorizacion o permisos para estos fines, deben ser presentadas a la Autoridad Administrativa local./.



British Consulate-General 1944

Rabat.

No. 30.  
(3/7/15.)

19th April, 1944.

Sir,

9 I approve the arrangements reported in your confidential despatch No. 39 of 3rd April, copies of which I have forwarded to the Foreign Office and to the British Representative with the French Committee.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

A.N. Williamson Napier Esq.,  
H.M. Consul,  
Casablanca.

Desp No 30 (3/7/15) No 347/15

Sir,

I approve the arrangements reported in your confidential despatch No 39 of 3<sup>rd</sup> April, copies of which I have forwarded to the Foreign Office and to ~~the~~ the British Representation to the French Committee.

WHL  
19/4

For Hume's signature

A. Williamson - Nairn Esq  
The Consul, Lima

where they may obtain information as to the professions and trades in which vacancies exist and where they will be helped to obtain the necessary permit to work.

The opening of any commercial or industrial business or concern is also subject to prior authorisation from the competent government department. Applications should be addressed to the appropriate local authority./.

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Quienes deseen ser empleados, habran de dirigirse a la Offica Publica de colocaciones del lugar de su residencia, o en defecto, a las Autorisades administrativas locales, donde se les informera de aquellas profesiones en las que existan plazas vacantes, facilitandoseles al mismo tiempo, la reglamentaria autorizacion.

Igualmente, toda instalacion de un establecimiento comercial o industrial, esta supeditada a la previa autorizacion de la Administracion superior. Las peticiones de autorizaciones o permisos para estos fines, deben ser presentadas a la Autoridad Administrativa local./.



2.  
(3/7/14)

3 / 7 / 14
1944

Consul-General                      Rabat  
The British Representative with the  
French Committee of National Libera-  
tion, Algiers,

Consulate-General,  
Rabat.

18th April,                      44.

5 Copy of this Consulate-  
General's letter 3/7/5  
of February 7th, 1944,  
to H.M.Consul, Casa-  
blanca.

Refugee Centre,  
Medala.  
Financial  
Arrangements.

9 Copy of Despatch No. 39  
(131623/8) of April 3rd  
1944, addressed to H.M.  
Consul-General, Rabat,  
by H.M.Consul, Casa-  
blanca.

27  
(3/7/13)

3 / 7 / 13
1944

Consul-General

Rabat

H.M. Principal Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office,

Consulate-General,

Rabat.

18th April,

44.

5  
Copy of this Consulate-  
General's letter 3/7/5  
of February 7th, 1944,  
to H.M. Consul, Casa-  
blanca.

9  
Copy of Despatch No. 39  
(1316-3/8) of April 3rd  
1944, addressed to H.M.  
Consul-General, Rabat,  
by H.M. Consul, Casa-  
blanca.

Refugee Centre,  
Fedala -  
Financial  
Arrangements.

3 / 7 / 12

1944

Consulat-Général de Grande  
Bretagne,

Rabat.

3/7/12.

le 18 avril, 1944.

Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire chargé du Consulat-Général de Grande Bretagne à Rabat a l'honneur de demander la bienveillante assistance de M. le Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Conseiller Diplomatique du Protectorat, dans l'affaire suivante.

Le Dr. Hegarty, médecin en chef du centre des réfugiés établi au Camp Lyautey à Fedala, sollicite l'autorisation de dresser des certificats de décès, au cas éventuel où il se produira des décès parmi les réfugiés soumis à ses soins, lesquels certificats seraient acceptés par les autorités civiles pour les formalités d'enregistrement de décès.

Dr. Hegarty est médecin qualifié et a été nommé au poste qu'il remplit actuellement par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères Britannique à Londres. Il sollicite l'autorisation susmentionnée à titre d'exception et pour lui faciliter sa tâche. Vu les circonstances particulières du cas l'autorisation accordée ne pourrait pas être citée comme précédent à l'avenir.

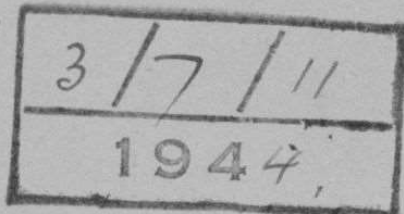
M. Bird saurait donc gré à M. Marchat de chercher l'accord des autorités intéressées à sa demande avant l'arrivée des premiers réfugiés.

Monsieur Marchat,  
Ministre Plénipotentiaire,  
Conseiller Diplomatique du Protectorat,  
La Résidence Générale de France au Maroc,  
RABAT.



British Consulate,

CASABLANCA.



With the compliments of

H.M. CONSUL.

My impression is that all Natives pre-  
conceptions + objections are widely held locally  
and that the camp scheme  
will 17/4 originate in such lofty  
country that it is impossible  
to change its course at this low level.

PHB. 18/4

F.H.W. Stonehewer Bird, Esq, O.B.E., C.M.G.,  
British Consulate General,  
RABAT.

11th April, 1944.



COPY

British Consulate,

CASABLANCA,

MOROCCO.

1394 - 3/8

10th April, 1944.

Dear Rooker,

You have been very good in keeping us very fully informed of the prospective physical movements of the stateless refugees from Spain. We are not so familiar with the higher-level background of the scheme, or the terms on which the Algiers Committee consented to their being brought to Morocco. So I trust I may be forgiven if the following observations, based on one side of the picture only, are in the light of major considerations, quite untenable.

Mr. Moses Beckelman, with whom I have been in close contact, has quite spontaneously furnished me with copies of his voluminous reports and telegraphic correspondence with Governor Lehmann. To an objective and quite unprejudiced reader, these documents create the impression (a) that the scheme is difficult to put into practice, (b) that the majority of the refugees would far sooner stay at comparative liberty in Spain than in a camp on French territory, and have only been induced to sign on the dotted line as a result of rather tendentious canvassing, (c) that all those who have signed have mental reservations to get out of the camp as expeditiously as they can either to Palestine, South America or the local labour market, and (d) that they have an instinctive dislike and distrust for their prospective French hosts. I suppose that Mr. Beckelman, who seems a clear-minded, well-balanced, courteous but far from ingenuous sort of person, and I think a genuine enthusiast, has given me these reports eventually

to/

Kingsley Rooker Esq.,  
Office of the British Representative  
with the French Committee of National Liberation,  
ALGIERS.

to prepare our minds and create sympathy for what he clearly believes to be an "obstructionist" attitude on the part of the French. On a report on a recent meeting in Rabat, at which the French members were quite clear on certain minimum restrictions, he invites my comments. These I shall not give to Mr. Beckelman in any circumstances, but shall confine myself, as I have hitherto, to impress on him that he can always rely on my good offices in the furtherance of a scheme in which the Prime Minister takes great interest.

Your telegram No. 16 "Mission" of 30.3.44 to Madrid to the effect that refugees will not be shipped till the end of April, tempts me, with diffidence, to hazard the view that it is perhaps not too late to modify the scheme, or abandon it altogether for the following reasons:

Psychological: The refugees, and I fear some of the local organisers, are anti-French. The French population of Morocco (not the native), and I fear some of the most patriotic, pro-British and anti-German officials, are traditionally and fundamentally anti-Jewish. Hence inevitable "tiraillements" arising out of inevitable restrictions. The refugees will be eating white bread (like the Italian prisoners) and will have 600 francs a month to buy highly coveted "luxuries" from the American "PX" canteens (with an inevitable "black market"). The organisers have magnificent motorcars and they and some of the wealthier refugees will not be averse from convivial parties in "blackmarket" restaurants. The seventeen beautiful "trucks" at the disposal of the camp will inevitably be used for picnics and excursions. There will be "incidents."

Political: Some of the refugees will doubtless establish contacts with the resistance movements and will get them to identify their grievances with the concentration camps of Vichy. British and Americans will be "the niggers in the wood-pile."

Social/



Social: Some of these refugees are probably high-class technicians. They will receive offers of employment which for technical reasons the French authorities will have to reject. There will be protests and counter-protests, and the whole issue will be, to the highest degree controversial.

In short, I believe that we shall be introducing into Morocco an "Ellis Island" with all its controversial concomitants. I would suggest that it might be in the interests of all concerned, above all the refugees themselves, to abandon the idea of a closed camp, and to issue to refugees who express an independent desire to come to Morocco, immigration certificates on lines similar to those issued by the Government of Palestine. In spite of the acute housing shortage <sup>some</sup> could doubtless be housed and fed (with Army rations) by friends and sympathisers. For the remainder, possibly under the auspices of the Council of the Jewish Community and the French Red Cross, but with the aid of Quartermaster Stores, a "centre d'accueil" with one or two professional American Welfare Officers, but without a guard, might be installed on the site of the present camp.

I realise that it is rather late in the day to make suggestions, and that for technical reasons they are probably not worth considering. I must also add that French officials, with whom I have spoken on the subject, are already so harassed with "headaches" that they view one problem more or less with apparent equanimity. No doubt the storm, if any, would be a storm in a teacup and would soon blow itself out.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Bird at Rabat and to Eyre Carter at the Foreign Office.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. N. W. Napier

Despatch No. 39.  
1316-3/8. JMF/MS

British Consulate,  
CASABLANCA.

3rd April, 1944.

CASABLANCA.

3rd April, 1944.

Report to FO under  
Pl. No 27  
to Algiers B. Runder  
Pl. No 2

yv: 1/13/4

CONFIDENTIAL.

*This seems all right.*

*Copy to Algiers + F.O. ref*

*Duff Cooper's disp No 1 of 28/1/44 to you?*

Sir,

*12/4*

5.

I have the honour to refer to your unnumbered despatch  
5/7/5 of the 7th February last regarding the refugee centre at  
Fedala and to report as follows:-

2. On February 22nd my U.S. colleague informed me that the  
Banque d'Etat du Maroc had notified him of the receipt by them of  
100,000 dollars from the Federal Reserve Bank in New York which  
they held in the names of himself and of Moses W. Beckelman. Mr.  
Russell informed me he had telegraphed to the State Department  
regarding instructions for the disposal of this sum.

3. On March 9th Mr. Russell informed me that he had received  
these instructions, copy of which is enclosed. It will be noticed  
from paragraph 1. of these instructions that the balance of the  
100,000 dollars "is subject to the withdrawal of the Secretary of  
the Treasury at any time." I then telegraphed to Mr. Duff-Cooper  
enquiring whether my signature was necessary for drawings on the  
joint account and was informed by telegram that it was considered  
that, since the U.S. Government required my U.S. colleague's  
signature, I should sign too. In the meantime 5,000,000 francs  
(less charges) had been received by me from Algiers and had been  
credited in my current account at the Banque d'Etat du Maroc.

4. On March 27th Mr. Moses Beckelman applied to Mr. Russell  
and obtained from him 10,000 dollars from the U.S. Government  
deposit and applied to me for a corresponding amount. I pointed out  
to Mr. Russell the instructions I had received in your despatch  
under reference and decided, with his concurrence, to form a joint  
account in the manner indicated by you. The attached three letters  
which I addressed to the State Bank here refer. The cheque for  
10,000 dollars previously handed by Mr. Russell to Mr. Beckelman was  
then endorsed by the three of us over to the credit of the Fedala  
Centre. Mr. Russell and Mr. Beckelman addressed a similar letter  
to the State Bank instructing them to turn over to the credit of  
the Fedala Centre the remaining 90,000 dollars in the account held  
by the Bank on behalf of the Federal Reserve Bank.

5. There now exists therefore a joint account "Fedala  
Centre", with a credit of 10,000,000 francs (less one cheque which  
has already been drawn in favour of the Director's operating account),  
drawings upon which require the three signatures of my U.S. colleague,  
Mr. Beckelman and myself.

I trust you will approve the arrangements made.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. W. Stonehewer Bird, Esq., O.B.E., C.M.G.,

RABAT.

*A. Jones*



Draft copy

C O P Y

BRITISH CONSULATE,  
CASABLANCA.

Morocco.

1258-3/8  
JL/mg

29 Mars 1944

Monsieur le Directeur,

Faisant suite à ma lettre d'hier au sujet de l'ouverture dans vos livres du compte "FEDALA CENTRE", je vous donne ci-après quelques précisions complémentaires à cet égard.

1) Le Siège Social de "Fedala Centre" est comme suit:

Mr. Moses W. Beckelman,  
Assistant Chief of Mission,  
United Nations Relief and  
Rehabilitation Administration,

c/o Consulat des Etats-Unis d'Amerique,  
Casablanca.

2) Toute correspondance concernant ce compte, tous avis, extraits de compte, etc., devront être adressés à Mr. Beckelman à l'adresse sus-mentionnée:

3) Les chèques établis ou endossés en faveur de "Fedala Centre" et destinés à être versés au crédit de ce compte seront valablement endossés par l'une des trois signatures indiquées dans ma lettre d'hier.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

(Signed) A. N. W. Napier

Consul de S.M. Britannique.

Monsieur le Directeur de la  
Banque d'Etat du Maroc,  
Casablanca,  
Maroc.



C O P Y

BRITISH CONSULATE,  
CASABLANCA,  
Morocco.

1240 - 3/8  
JL/mg

28 Mars 1944.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je vous prie de vouloir bien verser la somme de 5,000.000 de francs (cinq millions) au compte "FEDALA CENTRE", par le debit du compte de ce Consulat dans vos livres.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma consideration distinguée.

(Signed) A. N. W. Napier

Consul de S.M.  
Britannique.

Monsieur le Directeur de la  
Banque d'Etat du Maroc,  
CASABLANCA.

Draft

C O P Y

BRITISH CONSULATE,

CASABLANCA,

Morocco.

1239-3/8  
JL/mg.

28 Mars 1944.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je vous serais très reconnaissant de vouloir bien ouvrir un compte dépôt à vue dans vos livres au nom de FEDALA CENTRE.

2. Le compte sera alimenté en première ligne par un versement du Consul-General des Etats-Unis d'Amerique à Casablanca, de 5,000.000 de francs (cinq millions) et un autre de meme somme par ce Consulat.

3. Toute operation de retrait doit être autorisée par les trois signataires suivants, qui signeront conjointement:-

Mr.Moses W.Beckelman signera.....

Mr.H.Barle Russell, signera.....

Mr. A.N.Williamson Napier, signera.....

ou, en son absence,

Mr. John Mortimer Fisher, signera.....

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma consideration distinguée.

(Signed) A.N.W.Napier

Consul de S.M.Britannique.

Monsieur le Directeur de la  
Banque d'Etat du Maroc,  
Casablanca,  
Maroc.

C O P Y

AIRGRAM

February 25th, 1944.

No. A 10

Time: 1.15 p.m.

AMERICAN CONSUL

CASABLANCA (MOROCCO)

The following fiscal arrangements for the operation of the refugee camp at Casablanca have been proposed by the Foreign Economic Administration and approved by the Department:

(1) FEA is making arrangements with the Treasury Department for the establishment of a dollar credit in the amount of \$100,000 with the Banque d'Etat du Maroc, S.A. in Casablanca in favour of Mr. Moses W. Beckelman, Project Director, and a representative of the State Department. The Banque d'Etat du Maroc, S.A. will be instructed that drawings against this credit are to be made only upon the signature of Mr. Beckelman and the counter-signature of the State Department's representative, with the further condition that the balance of this account is subject to the withdrawal of the Secretary of the Treasury at any time.

(2) Subsequent to the opening of this account, drawings thereon will be made periodically in the manner described and will therefore be deposited in a subsidiary or operating bank account through which the actual operations of the camp will be financed. The checks drawn against the operating or subsidiary account will be signed by a Project Accountant to be assigned to Casablanca by FEA and countersigned by Mr. Beckelman as Project Director. After the funds have been transferred from the principal account to the operating account they will then be under the control of the Project Director and the Project Accountant. The Project Accountant, while administratively responsible to the Project Director, will be technically responsible to the FEA in Washington for the proper expenditure of the funds.

(3) The camp will be financed jointly by this Government and by the British Government, and it is anticipated that at the time the \$100,000 is made available in the manner described in (1) above, the British Government will make an equal amount available in similar fashion. As periodic sums are needed for operations, the Project Director will request the State Department representative to countersign checks covering transfers from the principal or master account to the operating account. It is contemplated that the State Department representative will maintain liaison with his British colleague to insure that the American contributions are matched by the transfer of similar sums by the British Government to the operating account.

Mr. H. Earle Russell is hereby designated as the Department's representative in connection with the fiscal operation of the camp, and he is authorized to countersign checks drawn on the master account and to make such arrangements as may be necessary with the British representative.

(Signed) Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,  
Acting.



Despatch No. 59.  
1516-3/8. JMF/MG

COPY

British Consulate,  
CASABLANCA.

CONFIDENTIAL.

5rd April, 1944.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your unnumbered despatch 3/7/5 of the 7th February last regarding the refugee centre at Fedala and to report as follows:-

2. On February 28nd my U.S. colleague informed me that the Banque d'Etat du Maroc had notified him of the receipt by them of 100,000 dollars from the Federal Reserve Bank in New York which they held in the names of himself and of Moses W. Beckelman. Mr. Russell informed me he had telegraphed to the State Department regarding instructions for the disposal of this sum.

4/ 3. On March 9th Mr. Russell informed me that he had received these instructions, copy of which is enclosed. It will be noticed from paragraph 1. of these instructions that the balance of the 100,000 dollars "is subject to the withdrawal of the Secretary of the Treasury at any time." I then telegraphed to Mr. Huff-Cooper enquiring whether my signature was necessary for drawings on the joint account and was informed by telegram that it was considered that, since the U.S. Government required my U.S. colleague's signature, I should sign too. In the meantime 5,000,000 francs (less charges) had been received by me from Algiers and had been credited in my current account at the Banque d'Etat du Maroc.

4. On March 27th Mr. Moses Beckelman applied to Mr. Russell and obtained from him 10,000 dollars from the U.S. Government deposit and applied to me for a corresponding amount. I pointed out to Mr. Russell the instructions I had received in your despatch under reference and decided, with his concurrence, to form a joint account in the manner indicated by you. The attached three letters which I addressed to the State Bank here refer. The cheque for 10,000 dollars previously handed by Mr. Russell to Mr. Beckelman was then endorsed by the three of us over to the credit of the Fedala Centre. Mr. Russell and Mr. Beckelman addressed a similar letter to the State Bank instructing them to turn over to the credit of the Fedala Centre the remaining 90,000 dollars in the account held by the Bank on behalf of the Federal Reserve Bank.

5. There now exists therefore a joint account "Fedala Centre", with a credit of 10,000,000 francs (less one cheque which had already been drawn in favour of the Director's operating account), drawings upon which require the three signatures of my U.S. colleague, Mr. Beckelman and myself.

6. I trust you will approve the arrangements made.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F.H.W. Stonehewer Bird, Esq., O.B.E., C.M.G.,

RABAT.

(signed) A. Williamson Napier

Draft copy

C O P Y

BRITISH CONSULATE,  
CASABLANCA.

Morocco.

1258-3/8

JL/mg

29 Mars 1944

Monsieur le Directeur,

Faisant suite à ma lettre d'hier au sujet de l'ouverture dans vos livres du compte "FEDALA CENTRE", je vous donne ci-après quelques précisions complémentaires à cet égard.

1) Le Siège Social de "Fedala Centre" est comme suit:

Mr. Moses W. Beckelman,  
Assistant Chief of Mission,  
United Nations Relief and  
Rehabilitation Administration,

c/o Consulat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique,  
Casablanca.

2) Toute correspondance concernant ce compte, tous avis, extraits de compte, etc., devront être adressés à Mr. Beckelman à l'adresse sus-mentionnée:

3) Les chèques établis ou endossés en faveur de "Fedala Centre" et destinés à être versés au crédit de ce compte seront valablement endossés par l'une des trois signatures indiquées dans ma lettre d'hier.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

(Signed) A. N. W. Napier

Consul de S.M. Britannique.

Monsieur le Directeur de la  
Banque d'Etat du Maroc,  
Casablanca,  
Maroc.

C O P Y

BRITISH CONSULATE,

CASABLANCA,

Morocco.

1240 3/8  
JL/mg

28 Mars 1944.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je vous prie de vouloir bien verser la somme de 5,000.000 de francs (cinq millions) au compte "FEDALA CENTRE", par le débit du compte de ce Consulat dans vos livres.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Consul de S.M.  
Britannique

(Signed) A. N. W. Napier

Monsieur le Directeur de la  
Banque d'Etat du Maroc,  
CASABLANCA.



Draft

C O P Y

BRITISH CONSULATE,

CASABLANCA,

Morocco.

1239-5/8  
JL/ng.

28 Mars 1944.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je vous serais très reconnaissant de vouloir bien ouvrir un compte dépôt à vue dans vos livres au nom de FEDALA CENTRE.

2. Le compte sera alimenté en première ligne par un versement du Consul-General des Etats-Unis d'Amerique à Casablanca, de 5,000.000 de francs (cinq millions) et un autre de meme somme par ce Consulat.

5. Toute operation de retrait doit être autorisée par les trois signataires suivants, qui signeront conjointement:--

Mr. Moses W. Beckelman      signera.....

Mr. H. Earle Russell,      signera.....

Mr. A.N. Williamson Napier, signera.....

ou, en son absence,

Mr. John Mortimer Fisher, signera.....

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma consideration distinguée.

(Signed) A.N.W. Napier

Consul de S.M. Britannique.

Monsieur le Directeur de la  
Banque d'Etat du Maroc,  
Casablanca,  
Maroc.

C O P Y

AIRMAIL

February 25th, 1944.

No. A 10

Time: 1.15 P.M.

AMERICAN CONSUL

CASABLANCA (MOROGGO)

The following fiscal arrangements for the operation of the refugee camp at Casablanca have been proposed by the Foreign Economic Administration and approved by the Department:

(1) FEA is making arrangements with the Treasury Department for the establishment of a dollar credit in the amount of \$100,000 with the Banque d'Etat du Maroc, S.A. in Casablanca in favour of Mr. Moses W. Beckelman, Project Director, and a representative of the State Department. The Banque d'Etat du Maroc, S.A. will be instructed that drawings against this credit are to be made only upon the signature of Mr. Beckelman and the counter-signature of the State Department's representative, with the further condition that the balance of this account is subject to the withdrawal of the Secretary of the Treasury at any time.

(2) Subsequent to the opening of this account, drawings thereon will be made periodically in the manner described and will therefore be deposited in a subsidiary or operating bank account through which the actual operations of the camp will be financed. The checks drawn against the operating or subsidiary account will be signed by a Project Accountant to be assigned to Casablanca by FEA and countersigned by Mr. Beckelman as Project Director. After the funds have been transferred from the principal account to the operating account they will then be under the control of the Project Director and the Project Accountant. The Project Accountant, while administratively responsible to the Project Director, will be technically responsible to the FEA in Washington for the proper expenditure of the funds.

(3) The camp will be financed jointly by this Government and by the British Government, and it is anticipated that at the time the \$100,000 is made available in the manner described in (1) above, the British Government will make an equal amount available in similar fashion. As periodic sums are needed for operations, the Project Director will request the State Department representative to countersign checks covering transfers from the principal or master account to the operating account. It is contemplated that the State Department representative will maintain liaison with his British colleague to insure that the American contributions are matched by the transfer of similar sums by the British Government to the operating account.

Mr. H. Earle Russell is hereby designated as the Department's representative in connection with the fiscal operation of the camp, and he is authorized to countersign checks drawn on the master account and to make such arrangements as may be necessary with the British representative.

(Signed) Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,  
Acting.

18  
(3/7/8)

3/7/8  
1944

Consul-General

Rabat

H.M. Consul at Casablanca,

Consulate-General,

Rabat.

6th March,

44.

7 Copy of telegram No. 89  
of 22/2/44 from British  
Embassy Madrid to Algiers.

Refugee Centre,  
Fedala.

7 Copy despatch No. 90 of  
February 28th From  
British Representative  
Algiers to F.O.



No 7

Office of the British  
Representative to the  
French Committee for  
National Liberation

3 / 7 / 7

1944

5, Rue Professeur Curtillet,  
ALGIERS.

To : H.M. Consul General, Rabat

With the compliments of

The British Representative, Algiers.

Copy with p 6.

to Casa

Paul  
6/3

28th February, 1944



No 18  
6/3/44

COPY

16/35/1.

No. 90.

Office of the British Representative with  
The French Committee of National  
Liberation,  
Algiers.

28th February, 1944.

Sir,

With reference to your telegram No.222 of the 5th February addressed to the Resident Minister, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of two budgets for the Refugees Reception Centre at Fedhala. The first represents the estimated expenditure for the period February 1st to June 30th, 1944 and the second that for the American fiscal year, July 1st, 1944, to June 30th, 1945. These budgets have been communicated to me by the Chief of the Division of Public Welfare and Relief of the North African Economic Board, who has explained that he has found it impossible to submit detailed and accurate budgets at this stage, but that those attached represent the best estimate that can be made until the camp is in actual operation.

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Consul-General at Rabat, with a copy of your telegram under reply.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,  
(for the Ambassador)

(Signed) Kingsley Rooker

H.M. Principal Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs.

Budget for period 1st February to June 30th 1944.

---

It is nearly impossible to project an accurate budget but the following is our best estimate of requirements February 1 through June 30 and we recommend that this amount be allotted. Salaries 49,000; living and quarters allowance 22,700; per diem 1,500; communications 1,000; office supplies 1,800; total administrative 76,000; food 105,000; transportation (assuming transportation already purchased) 3,500; clothing 13,500; medical supplies 6,000; camp operations 36,500; refugee employment and work projects 24,500; total maintenance 189,000; total budget 265,000.



Budget for U.S. Fiscal Year July 1st 1944  
to June 30th 1945.

---

A. Administrative Expenses.

1. Salaries	\$ 61,360.24	
2. Overtime	7,864.96	
3. Living and quarters allowance	23,059.00	
4. W.A.E. payroll	31,140.00	(refugees from camp)
5. Office supplies	3,500.00	
6. Communications	<u>6,000.00</u>	

Total administrative expenses \$ 132,924.20

B. Program Expenses.

1. Food	189,800.00	(1)
2. Transportation	6,500.00	(2)
3. Clothing	16,000.00	
4. Medical supplies	5,000.00	
5. Hospitalization	5,000.00	
6. Movement of refugees	30,000.00	(3)
7. Camp operations	27,000.00	(4)
8. Self-help projects	<u>7,500.00</u>	(5)

Total program expenses 286,800.00

Total budget. \$ 419,724.20

- (1. 1,000 persons @ 52 ¢ per day each
- (2. excludes original purchase price
- (3. transfer from camp to place of more permanent settlement
- (4. maintenance, services, etc.
- (5. gardening, etc.

Camp Marshall Lyautey Refugee Reception Center Budget

Personnel.

<u>American</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Allowance</u>
1 Project Director	\$ 6500	\$ 628.33	\$ 1512
1 Administrative Officer	4600	628.33	2160
2 Public Health Nurses	4600	628.33	1512
1 Nutritionist-Dietician	4600	628.33	1512
1 Accountant	3800	628.33	1728
1 Warehouseman	3800	628.33	1728
1 Procurement Officer	3800	628.33	1728
1 Steward	3800	628.33	1728
1 Maintenance & Transportation Officer	3200	628.33	1728
1 Personal Services Officer	3200	628.33	1728
1 Disbursing Officer	3200	628.33	1728
1 Administrative Assistant	2600	563.33	972
3 Clerk-Stenographers	1800	390.00	972

British

1 Doctor (£750, £160)	3030		646.40
1 Registered Nurse (£156, £145)	630.24		585.80
1 Registered Nurse & Midwife (£90)			363.60
1 Welfare Officer (£90)			363.60
1 Camp Administrator (£90)			363.60
21	\$ 61,360.24	\$ 7,864.96	\$ 23,059

Refugee (W.A.E.)

	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Extension</u>
15 Supervisory & Professional Employees	216	3,240
35 Skilled Laborers	180	6,300
150 Non-Skilled Laborers	144	21,600
250		\$ 31,140

Telegram from Foreign Office to Resident Minister  
No. 222 dated 5th February 1944.

Your telegram No. 2694

Please obtain and forward to me as soon as possible  
a copy of detailed budget of Refugee Centre at Fedhala  
as submitted to Dffro or a statement of an up to date  
revision of costs in the light of the latest information.



35/157/1411

3/7/6  
1944

P.L. No. 5

The British Representative to the French Committee for  
National Liberation, presents his compliments to the Under  
*Consulate General, Rabat*  
~~Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs~~ and has the honour to  
transmit herewith copy (ies) of the undermentioned document(s)

....26th February, 1944

Reference to previous correspondence :-

Description.	Date.
Madrid tel 29/1 to F.O. Refugee centre at Fedhala	22/2/44

Copy to Casa

6/3

Copied under

PL No 18



XXX

XXX

Sir S. Hoare,  
Madrid.

Resident Minister,  
Algiers.

2150 22.2.44

1415 23.2.44

89

22.2.44

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 291 of February 22nd, repeated to Minister, Algiers, Governor of Gibraltar and Saving Lisbon, Cadiz, Seville.

My telegram No. 155, para. 3.

Mr. Bec... now expects that party of between 600 and 700 stateless refugees for Fedhala plus 180 tons of foodstuffs for camp will be ready for embarkation at Cadiz about March 25th. He will give definite confirmation of date not later than March 16th.

2. These arrangements are made on the assumption that no difficulty will arise from the two new conditions which the French are understood to be imposing:

(1) Giving slightly narrower definition of term "refugee".

(2) Asking for Anglo-U.S. guarantee that all inmates of camp will leave N.Africa at the end of the war.



British Consulate-General

Rabat.

7th February, 1944.

3/7/5

Sir,

I forward copy of a letter with enclosures received from the Office of the British Representative in Algiers regarding the Refugee Centre at the Camp Maréchal Lyautey at Fedala.

2. You should consult your U.S. colleague as directed in para. 1 of the enclosure, but retain the 5 million franc credit until the corresponding contribution from the U.S. Government is received.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

H.M. Consul,  
Casablanca.



3/7/5

Sir,

with enclosures

I forward copy of a letter received from the Office of the Brit. Rep. in Algiers regarding the Refugee Centre at the Camp Marechal Kyoultz at Jedala.

You should ~~not take~~ consult your U.S. colleague as directed in para 1 of the enclosure, but retain the 5 million franc credit until <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ corresponding contribution from the U.S. Govt. is received.

I am Sir

Yours  
AB-  
6/2



BRITISH CONSULATE,

**TAXES DUE FROM BRITISH SUBJECTS AND BRITISH  
PROTECTED PERSONS.**

---

**NOTICE.**

All taxes (other than Tertib) which have been made applicable to British subjects by King's Regulations should be paid on demand direct to the Percepteur-Receveur Municipal and not to the Consulate. If not paid on demand they will become recoverable at law, with costs, by means of an action in the Consular Court.

Any objection to the assessment should be put forward in the manner shown on the back of the assessment form.

31714

1944

Office of the British Representative with the  
French Committee of National Liberation,  
Algiers.

16/35/1.

No.1.

Registry:

28th January, 1944.

Copy of this + enclosures please  
copied 4/2/44

Sir,

3/5/61/1943

With reference to Mr. Macmillan's telegram No. 76 of 20th December, I have to inform you that the Foreign Office are remitting five million francs to the account of H.M. Consul at Casablanca through Algiers as a first instalment towards the cost of the Refugee Centre at Fedhala. This sum is to be deposited, as soon as a corresponding deposit from the United States Government is forthcoming, in a bank account on which the Director of the Centre is authorised to draw. You should therefore instruct H.M. Consul, Casablanca, to get into touch with his United States colleague and act accordingly.

Letter to Casablanca  
See pp  
No 5.

2. I enclose for your information copies of Foreign Office telegrams Nos. 2980 of 11th December and 3002 of 13th December, 1943, and Mr. Macmillan's telegram No. 2694 of 17th December, 1943, to the Foreign Office, together with budget and accounting proposals referred to therein.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to H.M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant  
(for the British Representative)

Kingsley Rooker

Kingsley Rooker



H.M. Consul-General,  
Rabat.



Copy of telegram No.2980 from Foreign Office to  
Resident Minister, Algiers, dated 11th December, 1943.

---

Please submit after consultation with U.S. colleague an estimate as nearly exact as possible of expenditure on establishment and maintenance of refugee centre.

2. Please report also what local measures you think desirable for controlling such expenditure and form of accounts to be rendered to us and U.S. Government.

Telegram from Foreign Office to Resident Minister, Algiers  
dated 13th December 1943 No. 3002.

Addressed to R.M.Algiers tel. No. 3002 December 13th  
repeated to Madrid.

Your tel. No. 2580.

I concur in plans proposed for Mr.Beckleman.

2. Para. 4. It is important that British Passport Control  
Officer at Madrid should share in the vetting of the refugees.

3. Para. 6. No international certificates have been approved  
by inter-governmental committee and I see no objection to employ-  
ment of a document similar to that given in 1938 League of  
Nations convention to stateless refugees.

Copy of telegram No.2694 from Mr. Macmillan  
to the Foreign Office dated 17th December 1943.

---

Your telegram No.2980 and my telegram No.2581.

Proposed budget for Fedhala Refugee Centre was submitted to O.F.F.R.O. in Washington on September 3rd. It is based on installation of 1,500 refugees and their support for the first year, for which total expenditure is estimated at approximately £178,000, which works out at a cost of approximately £120 per refugee. This expenditure includes cost of installation which will not recur.

2. Our U.S. colleagues have not yet received official approval of this budget (details of which follow by bag) from Washington, but Mr. Beckelman was told in Washington before his departure that no difficulty was anticipated. Beckelman states that the estimate represents the maximum probable expenditure and that he expects in fact to reduce the cost considerably.

3. Control of expenditure will be by a Chief Clerk and Disbursing Office as agent-cashier. Power to authorise disbursements will be vested in the Director of the Centre within the limits of the approved budget. Complete inventories and records of all supplies will be checked periodically. The form of accounting will be substantially that employed by the United States Government.

4. From Beckelman's past record and the dealings which we have had with him here, he should be a first-rate choice as Director of the Centre and I think that full confidence may be placed in him.

5. U.S. colleague informs me that a public announcement has already been made in Washington. This is not however generally known here and there has been no reference to the Centre in the local press.



COPY

FEDHALA REFUGEE RECEPTION CENTER

Proposed Budget and Accounting Proposals.

Following is a summary of proposed budget for Fedhala Refugee Reception Center which was submitted to the Office of Foreign Relief, Washington, Sept. 3, 1943. It is based on the installation of 1500 refugees and their support for the first year, and on the assumption that equipment, food, supplies are to be provided by the U.S. Army against reimbursement. The reception center facilities comprise the buildings and permanent fixtures of Camp Marshal Lyautey, an American Army barracks in the vicinity of Casablanca. Relatively little alteration is regarded as necessary to adapt the quarters to their contemplated purpose.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE:

Salaries	\$ 147,273	
Living and Quarters Allowance	68,304	
Per diem & traveling expense	4,000	
Office supplies	5,000	
Communications	2,000	226,577

MAINTENANCE EXPENSE:

Food @ .52 per person per day	\$ 285,467	
Transportation	54,519	
Clothing	19,270	
Medical Supplies	15,000	
Camp Operations (including house-keeping supplies, maintenance of building and grounds, laundry, kitchen equipment and utensils, heat, light, power, sanitation.)	54,989	
Refugee employment and works projects	58,348	487,593
		\$ 714,170

Official approval of this budget has not yet been received from Washington but it was indicated to Mr. Beckelman before his departure that no difficulty was anticipated in obtaining approval. In view of the fact that it may become necessary to ship supplies and equipment, including foodstocks, from the United States, the above figures may be subject to some variation. It also is possible that the presence of persons among the refugee group qualified to perform responsible functions in the administration and operation of the reception center may reduce the salaries item which as given above is based on the employment of 23 American and British personnel. Uncertainty as to these two items at the present time makes it impracticable to make more precise estimates of the foregoing figures. It seems reasonably certain however that the total amount indicated of \$714,170 will not be exceeded.

Control of expenditures is contemplated by the designation of the chief clerk and disbursing officer as agent-cashier with power to receive and disburse all funds passing through the accounts of the Reception Centre. Power to authorize disbursements from these accounts would be vested in the Project Director within the limits and categories of the approved budget with further authorization to delegate disbursing authority for specific purposes and within fixed amounts. The Project Director would also have available a small unvouchered fund to be spent in his discretion of not more than \$500 per month. Materials and supplies would be controlled by the property clerk who would issue them against requisitions signed by personnel properly authorized to issue such, and would keep perpetual inventory records of all supplies, checked periodically by physical inventory.

The form of accounting will be substantially that employed by the United States Government, with such adjustments as may be indicated by the special nature of the current operations. This involves essentially the creation of "obligation" accounts for each category of approved budget expenditures.

These

These accounts are then credited with all authorized appropriations and charged with commitments accepted. Vouchers underlie all disbursements so far as feasible and payrolls, travel expense, etc. are supported by appropriate letters of authorization. Monthly reports are submitted reflecting all financial and materials transaction, status of inventories, etc.

TELEGRAM.

3/7/3  
44

Cypher

Code

X Clear

From:— Foreign Office.

To:— Consulate-General,  
Rabat.

Despatched 1920 20.1.44.

Received 1100 21.1.44.

No. 11 of 20.1.44.

Party consisting of Mr. M. FEINMANN, Miss CADBURY, Mr. T. RIERCE, and Dr. and Mrs. P. HEGARTY are due to leave the U.K. for Rabat by land plane 13 M 195 to-day en route for Camp Marechal Lyautey near Casablanca. Please assist if necessary for onward journey. *Refugee camp at Fedala.*

Party arrived 21/1 and continued by plane to Casa. Rochet informed of arrival. Casablanca knows about these people & what they are to do. I warned Fisher of their impending descent. I gather they have come some weeks too early, as the camp is still in the discussion stage.

*Gul*  
22/1

*HHS*  
22/1



4.  
(3/7/2.

3/7/2
1944

Consul-General

Rabat

H.M. Principal Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office,

Consulate-General,

Rabat.

8th January, 44.

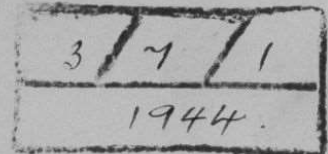
Telegram No. 258  
of December 6th from Resident  
Minister, Algiers, to Foreign  
Office.

Copy of letter from  
Mr. M.W. Beckelman,  
Civil Affairs Office,  
Casablanca, dated  
December 30th, 1943.  
enclosing copy of  
summary of conversations  
with French represen-  
tatives in Rabat.

Establishment of Refugee  
Centre at Fedhala,  
Morocco.

BASE HEADQUARTERS

Civil Affairs Office



Telephone :  
A. 24.30 - A. 17.73.

Hachette Building  
Casablanca.

December 30, 1943

H. Stonehewer Bird, Esquire,  
British Consul General  
Rabat, Morocco

*Handwritten:* H. Bird, 4/1  
copy to 20. ref.  
Algeria  
Casablanca 4/1.

My dear Mr. Minister:

*3/5/61/1943*

*3/5/60/1943*

In accordance with our conversation, I transmit herewith a brief summary which I <sup>have</sup> drafted of the substance of my conversations in Rabat. May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the conversation we had in your office the other day. I found the suggestions there made very helpful in guiding me in my discussions with the French.

I am looking forward to an early opportunity to re-visit Rabat after my return to Morocco and shall give you <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ first-hand account of our observations in Spain.

Sincerely

*M. Beckelman*

M.W. Beckelman  
Assistant Chief of Mission



Encl. Copy as above

*Handwritten:* Copied to Casablanca  
order British Representative Algeria  
under Comp. 11/1  
to FO under PL No. 4.  
C 6/1/44.

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATIONS WITH FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES IN RABAT  
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At a meeting in Algiers on December 6, 1943 of British, French and American representatives concerned with the projected Refugee Reception Center at Camp Marechal Lyautey near Fedala, it was agreed inter alia, that Mr. M. W. Beckelman, who is to be the Director of the camp, should proceed to Madrid to assist in the selection of the refugees who are to come to Morocco. The French representatives at this meeting further suggested that Mr. Beckelman should, on his way to Spain, stop at Rabat to discuss with French representatives there such concrete questions as it might be desirable to raise in connection with the operations of the Reception Center in order that Mr. Beckelman might have the benefit of their views in his work in the selection process in Spain. Prior to his departure from Algiers, Mr. Beckelman was advised by the French representatives that, inquiry having shown that no French representative was currently available in Spain to cooperate in the selection process, the Residency at Rabat was being asked to send such a representative to Spain. At a further meeting of British, French and American representatives in Algiers on December 17, it was agreed that because of uncertainty regarding the number of stateless refugees in Spain who would be interested in coming to Morocco, the French representative should proceed to Madrid only after Mr. Beckelman should have sent word from there that the selection process was ready to begin. Precise arrangements, however, were to be made between Mr. Beckelman and the French authorities in Rabat during the course of his visit there and the French representatives in Algiers undertook to advise Rabat of Mr. Beckelman's coming.

Prior to calling at the Residency, Mr. Beckelman met briefly with the British Consul General and American Consul in Rabat on December 27. It was agreed that in his conversations with the French, Mr. Beckelman would not raise detailed questions regarding the administration of the Reception Center but would ask for general principles to guide him in his conversations in Spain.

Mr. Beckelman called first upon Mr. Francois de Rose, chef du Cabinet Civil, to whom he had a letter of introduction from Captain Paul Warburg, A.U.S. Mr. de Rose indicated that the chief concerns of the French authorities with respect to the Refugee Reception Center were:

a) The procurement of permanent immigration opportunities for the refugees in question to which they might subsequently proceed from Camp Marechal Lyautey, the latter being regarded as a transit center.

b) That the maintenance of the refugees at Camp Marechal Lyautey should not constitute a drain upon Moroccan economy.

With respect to the first point, Mr. Beckelman indicated that no positive statement could be made at the present time, recent inquiries in London and Washington having elicited the reply that no concrete proposals for further immigration of these refugees was available. He added however that ultimate immigration elsewhere or return to previous countries of origin or permanent residence had been envisaged in the proposal for the establishment of the Refugee Reception Center and said that it was his understanding that the Intergovernmental Committee for European Refugees would charge itself with the question of ultimate destination. On the question of maintenance of the refugees, Mr. Beckelman pointed out that plans for the operation of Camp Marechal Lyautey were based upon the shipment of all supplies and basic food provisions from the United States; that cash for purchases in Morocco would only



expended at such seasons and for such items as were in market surplus at the time. Mr. de Rose expressed his satisfaction with this point of view. At Mr. de Rose's request Mr. Beckelman then reviewed briefly the original nationality composition of the estimated 2000 stateless refugees currently reported to be in Spain. 30% were of former Polish nationality; 25% German, 10% Austrian, 10% Hungarian and 25% of various other nationalities. It was to be presumed, he added, that those of German and Austrian origin had become stateless by operation of German decrees and that the others had forfeited or abandoned their original nationalities as a result of long residence outside their countries.

Mr. de Rose then introduced his assistant Mr. Levasseur who, he explained, had been designated as the French representative to proceed to Madrid. Mr. Levasseur summarized his understanding of the main points embodied in the agreement between the British and American government and the French Comité regarding the proposed Refugee Reception Center. These were:

- 1) That the number of such refugees to be brought to Morocco under the terms of the agreement was not to exceed 2000 at any one time.
- 2) That the British and American Governments were to be responsible for their maintenance.
- 3) That work permits would be given those refugees whose employment could be exercised without disadvantage to Moroccan economy.
- 4) That the British and American Governments had expressed their interest in not having the Refugee Reception Center assume the appearance of a concentration camp. Mr. Beckelman indicated that this statement was in consonance with his understanding of the terms of the agreement. Mr. Levasseur then invited Mr. Beckelman to call on him on the following day, by which time, he said, he would have had an opportunity to obtain instructions from the departments concerned, to guide him in his participation in the selection process in Spain.

Mr. Beckelman therefore called upon Mr. Levasseur on December 28. Mr. Levasseur told him that the police authorities had requested that the following criteria be considered in making the selection:

- 1) Establishment of identity.
- 2) Employability.
- 3) General health.

Mr. Beckelman indicated his complete agreement with the first item. With respect to the second, he expressed his agreement with the intent but pointed out that it might be to some extent defeating the original purpose of the project if it were rigidly applied and stated his belief that the point was adequately covered by the undertaking of the British and American Governments to provide maintenance for the refugees during their stay in Camp Marechal Lyautey. Health considerations, Mr. Beckelman agreed, were important but he indicated that information from Spain suggested that difficulties might be created if the process of choosing among those stateless refugees desiring to come to Morocco were too selective. It was agreed that Mr. Beckelman and Mr. Levasseur would review these points in Spain after they had had an opportunity to observe the situation on the spot. Mr. Levasseur asked whether Mr. Beckelman contemplated the inclusion of a Frenchman on the staff of Camp Marechal Lyautey, and suggested that such a representative would be of value in the preparation of "10 or 15 day permits for refugees to visit Casablanca or other cities outside of the Camp and other similar matters." Mr. Beckelman said that he would personally welcome the proposal but would have to clear it with his superiors since staff appointments rested with

men. It was agreed to discuss this question again when the Refugee Reception Center would be ready to begin operations.

Mr. Levasseur discussed with Mr. Beckelman the date of his going to Spain. He seemed to prefer going to Spain at the earliest possible date and Mr. Beckelman, who is going via Lisbon, arranged with him to advise him, through the French Mission in Lisbon, of the date of his, Mr. Beckelman's, departure for Madrid. Mr. Beckelman indicated that in his estimate, the work to be done in Madrid involved the following main items:

- 1) Preparation and circulation among stateless refugees of a statement explaining the camp project.
- 2) Registration of applicants - preliminary interview.
- 3) Issuance of a travel document (to be patterned after the League of Nations' proposed refugee identification card.) Negotiations for the assembling of the refugees at a port of embarkation, exit visas and other arrangements connected with actual journey would be left to the appropriate permanent representatives in Spain. It was agreed that after his return from Spain, Mr. Beckelman would pay a call on the French Delegate at the Residency in Rabat.

